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Associated Press

PROTEST—Chilean housewives protesting recent food shortages and Fidel Castro banging pots and pans as they marched in Santiago Wednesday. Rioting followed shortly afterwards and a state of emergency was declared in the city.

100 Injured in Chilean Violence

...gency Is Declared in Santiago

... Chile, Dec. 2 ... government de... of emergency in Santiago today ...es between pro... ...nment groups ...night in which ... were injured. ...ernment banned ...ions and rallies ...nd closed down ...radio stations. ... unable to curb ...ashes, and vio...galin today as ...gas against stu... in defiance ...t declaration of ... police arrested ...s—ten tried ...ear the presi... ...ities who took ...under the state ...rned newspaper ...s today against ...y described as ... They also warn... ...found carrying ...rrested and re... ...ulation that all ... and meetings ... not apply to a ... for tonight at ...mier Fidel Cas... farewell speech. ...vana on Saturday ...ian three weeks ... March ... extended visit ...ast night during ... women protest... ...nd high food ... off clashes with ... government. ... waving red and ...e leftist revolu... ...t attacked the ... marched on the ...e. ... of the govern... President Salva... ...ved in to sup... ...and the fighting ... throughout the ... ...lents continued ...night and early ...today, when Interior Minister Jose Tohá went on a nationwide radio and television hookup to announce the ban on public gatherings.

Later the government announced the state of emergency in Santiago Province, the second time Mr. Allende has done so since he took office 13 months ago. The first time was in June when extremists shot dead former Vice-President Edmundo Perez Zujovic.

Reds Retake Highway Section

Cambodians in Mass Retreat After Abandoning 2 Towns

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Cambodian troops abandoned two key towns about 70 miles north of Phnom Penh today in the face of a North Vietnamese onslaught. They fled with 5,000 civilians on foot and in trucks under a rain of Communist rocket and mortar fire.

Collapse of the government positions at the towns of Baray and Kompong Thmar, on Highway 6, dealt a major blow to a 20,000-man Cambodian drive to blunt the Communists' dry-season offensive.

U.S. Air Force fighters and bombers were called in to destroy tanks and other war material abandoned by the Cambodians so the arms would not fall into the hands of the Communists. The Cambodians had called for more U.S. air support earlier this week but it failed to halt the Red drive.

City May Be Cut Off

The retreat left 25 miles of Highway 6 in Communist hands and there was speculation that the whole road to the north would have to be abandoned, thus cutting off Phnom Penh from the major city of Kompong Thom.

[Reuters said the troops were in mass retreat along the highway. It said a long stream of rusty soldiers, their wives and children, some crowded on roofs of requisitioned vehicles, others limping along with their feet bleeding, straggled down the full length of the road to Phnom Penh.

[Officers said troops were dropping out in small disorganized groups and fleeing south into rice paddies. Many troops on the road were without officers and units were mixed up in confusion following the race to get away from the collapse of the front line.]

There were unconfirmed reports of heavy Communist shelling of the towns of Taing Kauk, Prakham and Skoun, on the southern end of the battle area, where government troops fought hand to hand with the Communists before they fled.

Baray and Kompong Thmar were the second and third major towns to fall into Communist hands in the current North Vietnamese offensive. Romlong, six miles to the south of Baray, fell late in October with the loss of more than 400 troops.

Airdrops Only

Both towns had been cut off from all but airdrop resupply since the fall of Romlong.

The ill-fated government push, which tied up 20,000 troops for months, was aimed at cutting across Communist infiltration and supply routes. At one point last September, the government said the Cambodian column stretched through Communist-occupied territory all the way to Kompong Thom and that the road was in government hands but "not yet safe for travel."

When the Cambodian force was fully extended, the Communists struck Oct. 26 with a slashing counteroffensive that cut Highway 6 below Baray.

The Communist tactics, according to military observers here, were made easier by the Cambodian practice of sticking close to the highway, seizing control of a strip of territory that in places was only a few thousand yards in width.

Thus, when the counterattack came, Cambodian troops found themselves with a supply lifeline

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

GI Toll Up: 9 Die, 78 Hurt

SAIGON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The U.S. Command said today that nine Americans were killed and 78 wounded in the war in Vietnam last week for the highest battle death toll in two months.

Spokesmen gave no reason for the rise in combat losses, which came after the casualty toll in the previous two weeks had been reported as the lowest in six years, reflecting the rapid withdrawal of U.S. forces.

Battle-inflicted deaths were four higher than the previous week's five fatalities. Five men were reported wounded last week.

Dollar Off Drastically In Trading

Record Lows in Germany, Japan

PARIS, Dec. 2 (IHT).—International money markets reacted quickly in expected fashion today to reports from the Group of Ten that the United States is considering raising the price of gold by 10 percent: The dollar fell sharply on most major currency markets.

In West Germany, where officials had been saying that an 8-percent revaluation of the deutsche mark against the dollar was all that was needed, the dollar fell to an all-time low—3.289 marks—on the prospect that the difference may be more like 13 percent. Today's closing price represents an 11.28 percent revaluation.

The Bundesbank bought an undisclosed amount of dollars to slow the decline.

The dollar also sank to a record low in Japan amid active trading. It took only 326.76 yen to buy a dollar today, equivalent to a 10.17 percent revaluation over the official parity of 360 yen to the dollar.

Comment in Tokyo

In Tokyo, Toshio Kimura, director of the economic planning agency, said today that a yen revaluation of between 12.5 percent and 15 percent seemed "reasonable" for Japan to accept.

Mr. Kimura said Japan might have to agree to 16 percent "if that could quicken an agreement on multilateral currency realignment."

In Paris, the Bank of France was reported to be a heavy buyer of dollars to keep the commercial franc from crashing through the legal limit of 5.6125 to the dollar. Measured against the free-floating financial franc, the dollar fell to a two-month low with the financial franc showing a de facto revaluation of 2.35 percent, at 5.365-375, compared with yesterday's 2.8 percent revaluation.

Giscard Sees Progress

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, after briefing President Georges Pompidou on the Rome meeting of finance and treasury ministers from the ten

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International.

EARLY BIRDS—Wake-up time at a pigeon dormitory in a cold, gray Paris dawn.

Wall Passes an Issue

German-Level Accord Clear, But Berlin Pact Still Held Up

BERLIN Dec. 2 (AP).—The way was cleared today for concluding one-half of the East-West German talks on implementing the four-power Berlin accord.

At the same time, the intensity of negotiations on the other half—between East Berlin and West Berlin—mounted.

Two East-West representatives, State Secretary Michael Kohl, in East Berlin, and West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz, said it was possible that the German-level agreements could be initialed by the weekend.

They spoke as State Secretary Egon Bahr flew back to West Berlin from Bonn, where he met with the cabinet of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said the cabinet had approved Mr. Bahr's report on talks about Berlin access and a general traffic treaty.

Mr. Bahr told newsmen in Berlin that the all-German dialogue was in its final phase. He said it was possible that initialing of an agreement would take place by the weekend on both levels of the dialogue.

West German television, meanwhile, said informed sources in East Berlin declared a signing of the Bahr-Kohl agreement would take place Saturday. The report said all major parts of the agreement had been worked out and agreed on.

But the parallel dialogue between East and West Berlin city negotiators on wall passes for the West Berliners was proving a tougher nut to crack. They met twice in East Berlin today.

In addition, there were mounting signs that not all those within the Brandt government and in West Berlin's city hall were pleased with what was being worked out, even if agreement is reached.

The Free Democratic party, partners in the Brandt coalition, said through its Berlin spokesman that Mr. Bahr had been ready to initial his part of the deal yesterday, but they forced him to hold up for the city talks to catch up.

'Misuse Clause'

West Berlin newspapers reported further that the Free Democrats also had reservations about the so-called "misuse clause" in transit traffic interpretation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mediator Hopes For Quick Accord In German Strike

STUTTGART, Germany, Dec. 2 (AP).—A special mediator said today that he was hopeful that a metal industry strike would be settled this week before it completely paralyzes West Germany's automotive industry.

But the union's negotiator, Willi Bleicher, told newsmen that he has not yet sighted a "silver lining."

At the same time, it was disclosed that management had increased its original pay-rise offer from 4.5 percent to 6 percent over a one-year period. Mr. Bleicher said that this was unacceptable to the union, which is seeking 11 percent.

Mrs. Nixon Studies Chinese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon said yesterday that she has been studying Chinese for the past week and hopes to be able to know a few phrases to use when she visits China with the President in February.

"I hope to be able to greet the people in Chinese," Mrs. Nixon said.

Talking to reporters while out on a shopping trip to a Sears Roebuck store to promote anti-inflation efforts, Mrs. Nixon said that in China, "I want to see everything." She will have her own schedule while the President confers with Chinese leaders.

Mrs. Meir, in Washington, Confers With Nixon, Rogers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—President Nixon told Israeli Premier Golda Meir today that Israel must continue to modernize its military forces, and that the United States would help it to achieve this goal.

The President's remarks were relayed to reporters by White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler after Mr. Nixon concluded a two-hour meeting with the Israeli leader.

Mrs. Meir came here to obtain more F-4 Phantom jets as well as U.S. diplomatic support in the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Ziegler refused to say if President Nixon had promised to sell more Phantoms to Israel. But he said Mr. Nixon and Mrs. Meir had held a useful and satisfactory discussion on ways in which Israel's long-term needs for modernizing and maintaining the strength of its defense forces could be accomplished.

Earlier, Mrs. Meir emerged smiling from a three-hour meeting with Secretary of State William P. Rogers. Asked if she had received any encouragement about Israel's long-standing request for more fighter-bombers, told reporters: "I am a person who is always optimistic and never discouraged."

Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon reassured Mrs. Meir that the United States would not permit the military balance to shift against Israel, and confirmed that the United States would maintain its present financial and military supply relationship with the Israeli government.

The spokesman told a press briefing that Mr. Nixon also reemphasised his conviction that maintaining the military balance was not sufficient and that realistic negotiations between Israel and Egypt must resume.

The U.S. administration has held off from delivering more F-4s because it believes there is a balance of forces in the Middle East.

But diplomatic sources said today that the United States has been more disconcerted with the Soviet Union's recent delivery of Badger bombers to Egypt than it has publicly admitted.

Mrs. Meir, here for her third round of consultations with the Nixon administration in three years, said that her government was always prepared for peace negotiations aimed at a final settlement, provided there were no preconditions.

Israel prefers direct negotiations with the Arabs but also agreed to indirect talks, she said.

Mrs. Meir was asked if she feared the big powers would try to force a settlement in the Middle East.

"I don't believe that even the biggest powers have the right or the ability to impose a settlement on the smallest state," she said.

Preconditions Rejected

TEL AVIV, Dec. 2 (UPI).—A member of Mrs. Meir's "inner cabinet" said today that Israel will rejoin peace discussions under UN mediator Gunnar V. Jarring only if there are no preconditions. Minister Without Portfolio Israel Galili made his remarks to an audience of kibbutz leaders.

'Pressures' Are Defied By India

Mrs. Gandhi Says Pleas Do No Good

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today told "these so-called big nations" that they could not "give orders to Indians."

Her remarks—made to a rally of her New Congress party workers at her residence this morning—were a dismissal of the growing criticism of Indian military thrusts into East Pakistan and a blunt rebuff to the mounting international pressure on India to de-escalate the confrontation with Pakistan. Her speech specifically mentioned Britain and left no doubt that she was also talking about the United States.

Referring to de-escalation efforts by other nations, Mrs. Gandhi said: "All these countries, which are today shouting about India interfering in the internal affairs of Pakistan, have interfered in the affairs of other countries whenever it suited them. And here, when we have not done any such thing, we are being accused of it. Well, it should not worry us much."

As Mrs. Gandhi's rhetoric escalated, so did the military situation.

Strafing Reported

The Indian Defense Ministry reported that Pakistani artillery and jet planes had today shelled and strafed the Agartala area, on India's eastern border with East Pakistan, and that the local Indian commander had been ordered to cross into East Pakistan in "defensive action" to silence the Pakistani guns.

The Indian communiqué and later reports by officials said that this latest "unprovoked" artillery shelling of Agartala, which has been shelled many times before, began yesterday at 8 p.m. and was still going on.

At least five civilians have been killed and 45 injured in the shelling, which struck both the town and "areas around" the Agartala airfield, the reports said.

Shortly after noon today, the reports said, three Pakistani F-86 Sabre jets strafed "the area around" the airfield and fled when anti-aircraft guns opened fire. An Eastern Command spokesman in Calcutta said that one of the American-made jets had been hit and was seen losing altitude as it headed back toward its base in Dacca, the East Pakistani capital.

The Indian reports said that the strafing had caused "damage to life and property," but gave no details except to say that the airfield itself, which is only about 200 yards from the border, was not directly attacked or damaged.

4th Admitted Invasion

The order to take "defensive action" at Agartala represents the fourth acknowledged Indian intrusion into East Pakistan, all in the last two weeks, to battle with Pakistani forces there. In one instance—a thrust into the Hili area in northwestern East Pakistan that was launched five days ago—the Indians acknowledge that their troops are still inside. In that thrust, informed sources say, the Indians are using at least a reinforced infantry brigade accompanied by about 45

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Seeks to Reduce UN Dues, Denies Retaliation Is Motive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The U.S. government has announced that it will try to cut America's UN contribution to 25 percent—stressing that this is not retaliation for Nationalist China's expulsion.

"We have had this matter under study for some time and our decision to work toward this goal is a matter of principle," Assistant Secretary of State Samuel de Palma said, "and not in retaliation for recent events."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers last night disclosed the decision to try to cut America's present 31.5 percent contribution and Mr. de Palma spelled it out today to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

"We believe that a reduction of our assessment to 25 percent would be beneficial to the UN," Mr. he Palma said, "because the organization ought not to be overly dependent on the contribution of a single member."

The decision drew the support of UN backers in Congress including Rep. Donald M. Fraser, D., Minn., of the House subcommittee. But UN opponents said that Congress should cut the contribution to less than 25 percent.

"That's 75 percent in the right direction," Rep. John G. Schmitz, R., Calif., said, "but I think we should cut it all and then pull out and kick them out."

A Senate policy statement urging reduction of the U.S. contribution to 25 percent appeared likely to be kept in a compromise foreign aid bill being worked out by House-Senate conferees.

Mr. de Palma told the House subcommittee that he could not predict how long it would take to negotiate the U.S. contribution down to 25 percent but said, "We intend to argue. We want to get it down as quickly as possible."

He said that the best prospect for achieving the goal would be in UN admission of both East and West Germany to pay what the State Department estimates would be 8 or 9 percent of UN operating costs.

"That by itself would make it [the 25 percent U.S. contribution] more than possible," he said.

The 25 percent U.S. share of expenses this year is $52.4 million and U.S. voluntary contributions to international organizations increase the total to about $190 million.

Mr. de Palma appeared before the House subcommittee ostensibly to testify on a bill introduced by Rep. Joe D. Waggonner jr., D., La., and 68 co-sponsors to base UN members' contributions on their populations.

He said that this would cut the U.S. share to 6.2 percent and boost Communist China's share to 22.8 percent and India's to 15.9 percent.

"This is not a formula for reducing the U.S. contribution," Mr. de Palma said. "It is a formula for abandoning the United Nations."

...cuses IOS, Cornfeld ...al Gold Deals in 1968

...ec. 2 (AP).—The ...ent, in a civil ...ccused Investors ...s Ltd. and its ...rnard Cornfeld, ...tion in gold in ...rnment sought ...ivil penalties. ..., which alleges ...old Reserve Act ... in U.S. District ...ttan. ...said IOS unlaw... ...and sold more ...in gold through ...is it controlled. ...damages sought ...rovision of the ...s collection of ...wice the value ...ved.

In Geneva

...dian corporation ...S. citizens. Its ...ters are in ... ...prohibits owner... ...persons or cor... ...olled by U.S. ...e metal is ac... ...rial, professional ... ...e complaint, the ...nsactions were ...e mutual funds ...vestment Trust ...unds. Neither ...d by the secre... ...ry to make such ... complaint said.

Mr. Cornfeld, 44, was president and chairman of the board of directors of IOS during 1968, the year the government says the alleged violations occurred. He sold his stock last January.

U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour jr. said the alleged speculation occurred early in 1968, during a period of "distress" on the world gold market.

He said that, aside from the attempt to recover twice the value of the gold, the civil penalty action was intended to deter "others who might be tempted to do the same thing."

The federal complaint asserted that IIT, an open-end mutual fund organized under Luxembourg laws and controlled by IOS, acquired and held $31,917,000 worth of gold without a U.S. Treasury license in March 1968, and that Fund of Funds acquired $6,276,000 in gold without a license.

Vesco Leaves for U.S.

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Robert L. Vesco, current head of IOS, who was released yesterday by a Geneva court on $125,000 bond, left today for New York to "carry on his business affairs as usual," according to a spokesman. Mr. Vesco has denied charges of misconduct in his duties.

Cairo Bars Consulting Russia Over Starting Mideast War

BEIRUT, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Egypt will not consult Russia if it decides to go to war again with Israel, Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad said today in an interview with the newspaper An Nahar.

"We did not, and will not, consult the Soviet Union on such decisions (as going to war), because they are national decisions," Mr. Riad stated.

"They are national decisions falling within the responsibility of the Egyptian people, who alone will decide the way its land will be liberated from Israeli occupation," he said.

Under the terms of a friendship treaty signed last May, the two countries agreed to consult before making major military or political decisions.

Soviet Presence

Western military officials have said that, even if Egypt wanted to make such a decision alone, it could not because of the large Soviet presence throughout the Egyptian military machine.

Political observers said one aim of Mr. Riad's remarks seemed to be to refute Arab and Western statements that Egypt had become a Soviet satellite.

On the question of American initiatives in the Middle East, Mr. Riad said: "If America is ready to exercise its influence with Israel for the sake of peace and evacuation by Israel of all occupied Arab territory, then we would be ready at any time to hold a dialogue."

He added, "But we reject any dialogue which would lead to continuation of Israeli occupation and which would mislead Arab public opinion."

Suspended Contacts

Egypt has said that it has suspended all contacts with the United States aimed at reaching a settlement until Israel gives a commitment to withdraw from all Egyptian territory.

Asked if he expected an Israeli attack, Mr. Riad said: "We must expect more Israeli aggression. But I can emphasize that these attacks will not succeed and we are able to retaliate strongly and violently."

He said Egypt's aim during the UN General Assembly debate on the Middle East, which begins tomorrow, would be to "expose Israel as an expansionist state."

He indicated that Cairo did not have much faith in UN resolutions. "Many resolutions have been passed by the UN," he said. "All have been rejected by Israel."

Warsaw Pact Urges Talks To Prepare Security Parley

By James Feron

WARSAW, Dec. 2.—The Warsaw Pact called today for preliminary consultations of "all interested parties" to establish the framework of a European security conference.

A communiqué issued by the Polish press agency said that the seven Communist member states of the Warsaw Pact had decided to appoint representatives for "multilateral consultations" and suggested that other nations do the same.

The communiqué was issued a day after the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania had conferred in Warsaw over the "problems involved in preparing" for *such a conference.*

Their lengthy final communiqué said that "the agenda, procedures, dates and manner of convening the conference" could be determined "during the course of the preliminary consultations."

The statement did not touch on the thorny issues of reductions in military forces of the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, nor did it go into the question of priorities.

Western officials have said that the East-West dispute over Berlin, now under negotiation between East and West Germany, must be settled before any European security conference could be considered.

In their communiqué, the East-bloc ministers hailed the four-power *agreement on Berlin,* which served as the framework for the current talks between the two Germanys, as "contributing to the improvements of the political climate in Europe."

The failure of the Communist-bloc *ministers to mention mili*tary force reductions is likely to disappoint NATO officials. Foreign ministers of the North Atlantic pact are to meet next Wednesday in Brussels.

Discussion Awaited

They have been seeking East-bloc views on this aspect for several weeks and appointed Manlio Brosio, a former NATO *secretary-general, to speak with* officials in Moscow about it.

According to reports from the Soviet capital, he was finally told through diplomatic channels that any discussion would have to follow the Warsaw Pact meeting here. *It remains uncer*tain, however, if he will be able to confer with Soviet officials before the Brussels meeting.

Diplomatic observers see the proposed security conference, which would include many na*tions outside the major Commu*nist and Western military alliances, as an attempt by Moscow to consolidate the postwar status quo in Europe.

Any such meeting would include East Germany, observers here note, and this would serve to establish recognition of the *Communist state now denied it* by the United States and some other Western nations.

Soviet Leader Begins Visit In Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Visiting Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin today sought Denmark's *support for the Kremlin* proposal to convene a European security conference next year, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Kosygin arrived today to begin a Scandinavian tour, which diplomats said was designed to gain support for the security conference.

The Soviet premier will pay official visits to Denmark and *Norway—both members of the* North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In his first round of talks with Premier Jens Otto Krag this afternoon at Christiansborg, the government seat, Mr. Kosygin called on Mr. Krag to try to persuade other NATO members to accept the Warsaw Pact proposal, the sources said.

Mr. Krag told Mr. Kosygin that Denmark was in favor of the conference, the sources said. But he also noted that NATO would presumably not agree to the Warsaw Pact proposal *unless it was* coupled with talks on East-West troop reductions in Europe, they said.

The two leaders also discussed other European issues, notably the German question, Denmark's bid for membership of the EEC, the prospects of expanded So*viet-Danish trade and other in*ternational issues, officials said.

The talks will *continue tomor*row in connection with a lunch given in Mr. Kosygin's honor by King Frederik IX.

The Soviet premier arrived this morning aboard a special Aeroflot flight to begin his week*long Scandinavian tour. He* will stay in Denmark until Sunday, when he goes to Oslo.

Police officials said the thousands of East European refugees who live in Denmark had been put under special surveillance and border police have been ordered to keep a special eye on potential troublemakers.

At the Hotel Royal, security police sealed off the three top floors, used by the Soviet delegation.

Tonight, about 1,000 people took part in a torchlight procession *from the Copenhagen synagogue* to the city hall square. It ended with a rally at which speakers demanded that the Kremlin allow free emigration for Soviet Jews and the release of dissident intellectuals from prison camps and mental hospitals.

Tito Cites 'Rotten Liberalism' of Croatia Leaders

BELGRADE, Dec. 2 (UPI).—President Tito last night attacked the "rotten liberalism" of the Communist leaders of Croatia and blamed them for a 10-day strike by the republic's students.

*President Tito, leader of Yugo*slavia's six republics, or provinces, said "known negative people" were behind the student walkout.

He made the charges in a speech at the 21st session of the Presidential Council of the League of *Communists (Communist* party) of Yugoslavia. The speech was reported today by Tanjug, the official news agency. It quoted President Tito as charging Croatia's Communist leadership with "lack of vigilance, levity and rotten *liberalism"* in the student walkout.

Some 30,000 students in Zagreb, Croatia's capital, went on strike Nov. 23, protesting the nation's foreign currency system. They demanded that Croatia be allowed to keep more of its foreign currency earnings—rather than turn *it over to the central govern*ment in Belgrade. The students have announced the strike will end tomorrow.

Two Africans Of Rhodesia Invited by UN

Council Wants Views Of Nkomo and Sithole

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 2 (UPI).—The Security Council today approved—without a vote—a proposal by the Soviet Union that two African nationalist leaders from Rhodesia be invited to address the council on the proposals for a Rhodesian settlement.

The approval was gaveled by council president Ismael Byne Taylor-Kamara of Sierra Leone after consultations among the council's 15 members.

France and Argentina claimed that they had not been consulted, but their remarks were not an objection. Nor did an objection come from the British delegation, which was asked to insure compliance with the decision.

The two leaders in question are both under political detention in Rhodesia. They are Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the two major independence parties in Rhodesia. Zimbabwe is the African name for Rhodesia.

Britain's recently concluded independence settlement with Rhodesia is intended to gain African majority rule in Rhodesia at an unspecified future date.

The council today also heard Somali Ambassador Ardulrahim Abby Farah outline what he called "basic conditions to allow a fair expression of opinion" on the Rhodesian settlement proposals by all inhabitants of Rhodesia.

*Mr. Farah said the "test of ac*ceptability" of the proposals could be carried out only after all political prisoners and detainees in Rhodesia are released.

Lords Endorses Settlement

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The House of Lords today endorsed the government's proposal for a Rhodesian settlement by a vote of 201 to 76. Yesterday, the House of Commons voiced similar approval in a 297 to 269 vote.

2 Germanys Accord Seen

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agreed on by Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl.

This clause, part of the Sept. 3 Berlin agreement signed by the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union, gives the East Germans the stated right to turn back suspicious persons and goods from Berlin-access traffic. The argument resolves around what is or is not suspicious.

*On the Berlin wall passage is*sue, two points were reported at issue: quotas as to the number of days a West Berliner may visit East Berlin or East Germany not to exceed 30, and how to handle an interim Christmas arrangement.

Since the all-German agree*ments do not take effect until a* final four-power Berlin protocol is signed—and this is *not ex*pected until well into the new year—West Berliners still will be without passes at Christmas unless a special procedure is worked out.

Runner-Up Sees 'Gigantic Fraud' In Uruguay Vote

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 2 (UPI).—The runner-up in last Sunday's Uruguayan presidential elections charged yesterday that the apparent victory of government candidate Juan Maria Bordaberry was based on a "gigantic fraud." He called on the armed forces to "intervene."

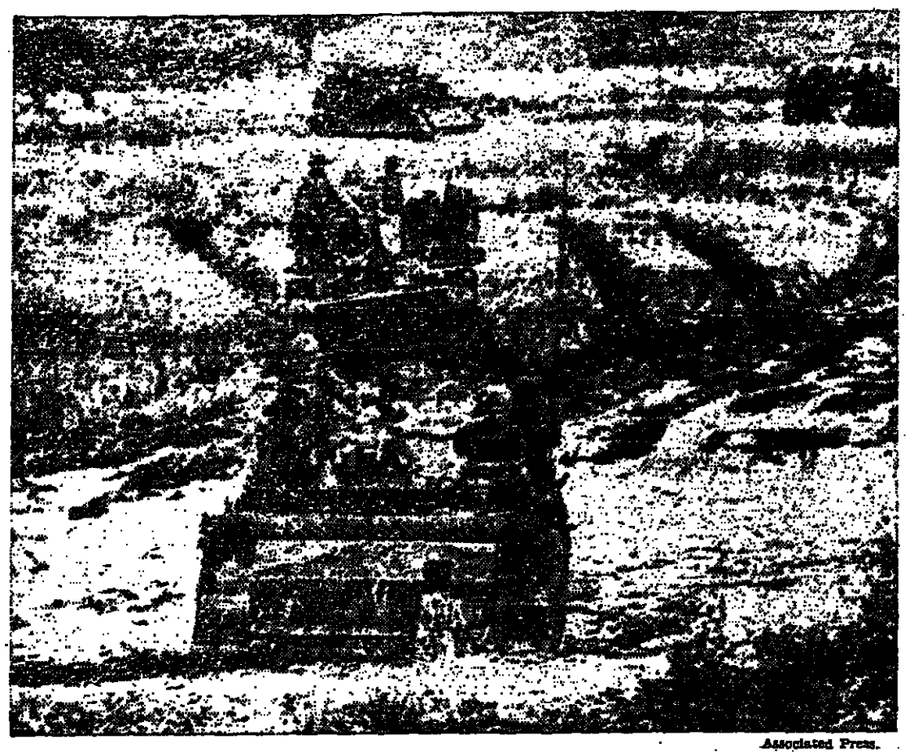
Opposition Blanco party candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate accused Interior Minister Danilo Sena of rigging the vote. He said "votes from the interior were deliberately mixed with those of Montevideo" to produce what he said were false results. Mr. Sena denied the charges.

With all but 13 of Montevideo's 2,744 voting precincts tabulated, Mr. Bordaberry held a slim but steady lead of 10,652 votes over Mr. Ferreira—593,000 votes to 582,248. Finishing a distant third was Liber Seregni, candidate of the newly created left-wing "Broad Front" coalition, with 270,553 votes.

The political climate in the aftermath of the hotly contested election rose several degrees as Mr. Aldunate leveled his charges. Thousands of his supporters took to the streets chanting "Sena, *thief! Sena, thief!"*

Warsaw Pact Satellite

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Intercosmos-5, an unmanned research satellite of the Warsaw Pact nations, was launched today in the Soviet Union, Tass said. Intercosmos-5 will continue investigation of radiation in space near the earth, of the dynamics of corpuscular flux in near space and of the nature and the spectrum of low-frequency electromagnetic oscillations in natural plasma.



Associated Press.

SEARCH AND KILL—A heavy column of South Vietnamese rangers pushing through *the muddy fields near Dar, Cambodia, looking for hidden enemy bases and supply dumps.*

Cambodians in Mass Retreat After Giving Up Two Towns

(Continued from Page 1)

that had suddenly become a front line.

The operation has been commanded by Brig. Gen. Hou Hang Sin, the operations chief of the Cambodian armed forces.

Earlier this year he was responsible for the defenses of *Phnom Penh but was moved* to his present job after he ignored warnings that the city's airport would be attacked. This oversight cost the Cambodians three-quarters of their small air force.

Elsewhere in Cambodia, huge *units of South Vietnamese troops* slogged through the 11th day of a probe into the rubber plantation country 80 to 100 miles north of Saigon without substantial results.

Reports said there was nothing but minor skirmishing today, and after 11 days of operations by *about 40,000 troops, only* 233 guerrillas were reported killed and three captured. Government casualties were 13 killed and 62 wounded.

Four Americans Killed

In South Vietnam, four Americans were killed today in a helicopter collision over the U Minh Forest, 150 miles southwest of Saigon, the U.S. Command said. *Four other Americans* were injured, two seriously.

Guerrillas tossed a hand grenade into a crowd watching a play in a village near Saigon last night, killing 11 civilians and injuring 37 others in the worst terrorist incident in several months, military spokesmen said.

The attack occurred in the central marketplace of Thuan Luan, a small village 42 miles northwest of the capital, spokesmen said.

Another 3,050 American soldiers got orders today to get ready to go home in time for *Christmas.* The U.S. Command announced that another combat battalion of the 101st Airborne Division and 40 small Army outfits were ending their war duty. The combat outfit to leave is the 1st Battalion, 506th Infantry, which spokesmen said will close out *Vietnam operations for the 3d* Brigade of the 101st.

The U.S. Command reported the sighting of what was believed to be the wreckage of an American CH-47 Chinook helicopter with 33 servicemen aboard that was first believed to have gone down at sea last Sunday off the northern coast.

The wreckage was spotted in mountains about 12 miles south of Phu Bai airfield, destination of the missing craft. No sign of life was reported around the wreckage. Rescue teams were ex*pected to reach the site tomorrow.*

Red Side Ignores U.S. Questions At Paris Talks

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—North *Vietnam,* brushing aside demands that American prisoners of war be given "decent treatment," today charged the United States with reiterating stale proposals at the Vietnam peace talks.

Both the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates ignored questions by Ambassador William J. Porter aimed at clarifying the Communist position concerning prisoners' mail and an immediate cease-fire in Indochina, U.S. officials said.

"The Communists showed themselves to be as intractable as ever," Pham Dang Lam, the South Vietnamese ambassador, told newsmen after the 137th meeting among the four sides.

"They refused to discuss an immediate cease-fire and the question of prisoners of war," he said.

Hanoi delegate Xuan Thuy said Mr. Porter had brought "nothing new to the meeting and still refused to discuss the [Communist] seven-point peace plan."

Cambodians Help Rescue U.S. Pilot Behind Red Lines

SAIGON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Cambodian troops reached a downed *American pilot behind North* Vietnamese lines and moved him to safety for rescue by U.S. helicopters, the Air Force disclosed today.

A spokesman said the pilot, Capt. Alvia W. Moore 2d, 25, of Livingston, Calif., is in good condition with minor face, arm and leg burns.

The rescue was made Monday near the provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 60 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Capt. Moore's A-37 Dragonfly bomber was shot down on a mission supporting Cambodian troops.

He *parachuted into Com*munist territory.

Two giant rescue helicopters and a pair of A-1 fighter escorts took off from Bien Hoa Air Base, near Saigon, to make the rescue.

The fighters attacked Communist *positions firing on* the helicopters.

Cambodian forces went in and helped Capt. Moore out to a safer position. "On the second attempt, the pickup was successful," a spokesman said.

HanoiWarned By Pentagon On MiG Use

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Pentagon officials say that American warplanes may retaliate against North Vietnamese air bases if Communist MiG fighters attack U.S. planes striking the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos.

The hint came yesterday from Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim, who reported that the North Vietnamese may be preparing to threaten B-52 bombers and other U.S. aircraft attacking the enemy infiltration routes leading into South Viet*nam from Laos.*

Mr. Friedheim said that there *have been 10 separate instances* over the last two months in which MIG-19 and MIG-21 jet fighters flew briefly into Laos, occasionally firing air-to-air missiles.

No U.S. planes were hit, Mr. Friedheim told newsmen, but he added: "We certainly wouldn't be surprised if they have in mind here developing a capability to threaten aircraft" bombing and strafing the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Open Option for U.S.

Asked if the United States would bomb North Vietnamese airfields if American aircraft were attacked, Mr. Friedheim replied, "That would be an option open to us."

Later, Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant defense secretary for public affairs, said Gen. Creighton Abrams, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, "has the authority to take whatever action he deems necessary to protect American men."

U.S. planes have always enjoyed unchallenged air superiority over Laos in their intensive bombing campaign against the North Vietnamese supply lines.

Since the Johnson administration's 1968 decision to halt the bombing of North Vietnam, there *have been instances where enemy* air bases were hit during what have been described as "protective reaction strikes" aimed at anti-aircraft positions adjacent to the fields.

Perhaps it was just a coincidence, but three weeks ago, on Nov. 7 and 8—the period when *Mr. Friedheim said MiGs were* again sighted over Laos—the United States flew "protective reaction" missions against anti-aircraft positions at Vinh and two other North Vietnamese airfields, at Quang Lang, 48 miles north of Vinh, and at Dong Hoi, about 40 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone. The U.S. Command said that enemy guns at the three sites had fired at unarmed American reconnaissance planes.

India Defies Pressures by 'Big Nations'

(Continued from Page 1)

tanks, which means a force of more than 5,000 and possibly more than 4,000 men.

Pakistan radio, referring to the intensifying clashes as an "undeclared war," accused India tonight of launching a "massive attack on seven fronts" into East Pakistan. The broadcast said that the fighting was continuing but that the attacks had been halted with "heavy losses to the invaders"—whom it described as Indian troops supported by artillery, tanks and planes.

The India-Pakistan confrontation—in which the chances of all-out war seem to increase by the day—is an outgrowth of Pakistan's decision, more than eight months ago, to try to crush the Bengali autonomy movement in East Pakistan, which had won a *national majority* in last year's election.

Refugee Threat

That military crackdown and the ensuing guerrilla struggle for total independence have sent an estimated 10 million East Pakistani refugees fleeing into India, where they have posed a threat to the country's already fragile stability.

Over the months, India steadily increased its military assistance to the Bengali insurgents to the point where, in the last several weeks, Indian troops be*gan playing a direct, and ex*panding, combat role.

Mrs. Gandhi's speech today represented a hardening of the *Indian position,* which is that Pakistan has committed "a new kind of aggression" by pushing the refugees into India and that India, therefore, cannot withdraw its troops from the borders until the Pakistani threat is removed—*in effect, until Pakistani* troops are withdrawn from East Pakistan and the Bengalis are granted autonomy or independence.

"Times have changed during the last five years," the prime minister told her party workers. "If any country thinks that by calling us aggressors, it can pressure us into forgetting our national interests, then that country is living in its own paradise and it is welcome to it.

"Today, we will do what is best in our national interests and not what these so-called big nations would like us to do. We value their friendship, help and aid, but we cannot forsake the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Yesterday, Washington placed an embargo on any new arms aid to India and canceled some existing licenses for arms shipments.

U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. *Keating conveyed this decision* today to Indian Foreign Secretary T.N. Kaul. Informed sources said that Mr. Kaul was "biting" in his remarks to the American ambassador, suggesting that the Nixon administration was "too late" with its concern over the crisis—that Washington's efforts "would carry more conviction" if it had spoken out earlier against *the Pakistani military repression* in East Pakistan.

Blasts in Chittagong

KARACHI, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—A series of dawn explosions wrecked or damaged five power substations today in Chittagong, East Pakistan's major port, the Associated Press of Pakistan reported here.

The blasts—spread over half an hour—also destroyed or damaged gasoline pumps.

Death Toll Rises to 166

18 Hurt in Ulster Bombings, A Holdup and a Border Fight

BELFAST, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Gunmen battled British troops along the border with the Irish Republic today and other rebels bombed a printing shop and a crowded restaurant in Belfast.

The army said at least 18 persons, including five children, were wounded or injured as Irish Republican Army extremists continued their campaign of violence to force unification of predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland with the Roman Catholic republic.

A 17-year-old girl, Vivien Gibney, who was shot by gunmen attacking the police last Satur*day, died in a Belfast hospital today. This brought to 166 the* death toll since the civil strife began 28 months ago.

In violence today explosions in Newry at dusk shattered a department store and the Boulevard Hotel. Three persons were injured at the hotel, none at the store, which was closed.

An army spokesman said a soldier was wounded in a 15-minute *battle with gunmen firing from* the Irish Republic along the border near Middletown in County Armagh. It was the second such clash in the area in two days.

In Belfast, three masked men armed with a *submachine* gun strode into the restaurant of the Grand Central Hotel, planted a bomb in the kitchen and fled. The lunchtime crowd hastily evacuated the building.

Five minutes later the bomb exploded. The building was closed as a hotel two months ago after a bomb attack.

Elsewhere in the capital, the police said, nine persons—four women, four young students and a baby—were injured by a bomb explosion in a *printing shop. The students* were cut by flying glass when the blast shattered the window of their school bus.

Also in Belfast, the police said, a gunman and a harbor policeman were wounded after three men armed with pistols tried to rob a payroll office. The two other gunmen were arrested.

In Londonderry, troops said they wounded a gunman in a car as it broke through an army roadblock in the Catholic area of Bogside before dawn.

IATA Meets In Geneva to Ratify Fares

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (AP).—A special meeting of the *International* Air Transport Association opened today to extend and ratify the North Atlantic carriers' *basic compromise* agreement on passenger fares.

The compromise was worked out by the presidents of the North Atlantic airlines at an IATA meeting in Honolulu last month to prevent a fare war that threatened to break out after the airlines failed to reach agreement earlier this year.

The basic agreement was for passenger round-trip fares between New York and the major European airports to go into effect not later than next April 1. The meeting here is to work out the new fares on extended routes to other points in Europe, the *Middle East and Africa,* and for the connecting flights from as far west as the U.S. West Coast.

The traffic managers and other leading officials from all 24 transatlantic carriers and *several* other airlines operating connect*ing routes* expect the discussions to last at least six days.

The new rates will be different for three instead of two periods over the year, with separate fares for the winter season (*Nov. 1–* March 31), peak summer season (*June, July, August*) and the fall and spring seasons.

Some of the new economy class round-trip fares from and to New York include: London, $400 in winter, $450 in fall-spring, $552 in summer, compared to present fares of $452 in winter and $552 in summer; Amsterdam, Paris and *Brussels,* $420 in winter, $470 in fall-spring, $596 in summer, compared to $496 in winter and $596 in summer, and Madrid, $420 in winter, $470 in fall-spring, and $596 in summer, compared to $496 in winter and $596 in summer.

UNESCO Gives Prize To Margaret Mead

PARIS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—American anthropologist Margaret Mead today received from the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization the Kalinga Prize for popularizing *science.*

Miss Mead, 70, the author of several books on anthropology and its modern social applications, is the first woman to receive the prize since it was initially awarded in 1952.

£505,000 Annual Pay Raise Is Asked for Queen Elizabeth

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP). — A royal pay raise was recommended today for Queen Elizabeth II to lift her out of the red and almost into the million-pounds-a-year bracket.

An all-party parliamentary committee, ignoring strident opposition from anti-monarchists, said the queen's pay should be more than doubled and other members of the royal family also given big raises.

If the House of Commons agrees, the queen's income from the nation will go up from the £475,000 she has received annually since she came to the throne in 1952, to £980,000.

The committee of legislators—headed by Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber—said Prince Philip and the queen mother should get an extra £25,000 a year each, with lesser amounts for the queen's children and her sister, Princess Margaret.

The proposal is certain to provoke a storm of protest from the queen's critics on the left who contend that she is already one of the wealthiest women in the world.

When the committee began probing the depths of the royal coffers after Prince Philip went on American television to complain that his family was headed for bankruptcy and would have *to move out of Buckingham Pa*lace, opponents immediately branded the monarch's request for a raise as "impertinent."

Richard Crossman, editor of the New Statesman a leftist political weekly, and formerly a cabinet minister, branded her a tax dodger and put her private fortune at £50 million.

Labor legislator Willie Hamilton, long a scourge of the royal family, described her request as "the most insensitive and brazen *pay claim made in the last 200* years."

He told the committee that the queen's salary should be cut to £100,000 a year and the expenses of her household met by the Treasury.

The queen's case was argued by members of her retinue, including the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Cobbold, and her private secretary, Sir Michael Adeane, with help from former Labor Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

She Recovers From Illness

LONDON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Queen Elizabeth today made her first public appearance since being confined to Buckingham Palace with chicken pox 10 days ago.

She presided over a palace ceremony in which 160 men and *women received decorations* for service to Britain. Her staff said she was fully recovered from the illness. A spokesman said that as of today, the queen was resuming all her public engagements.

British Coal Miners Authorize Strike

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Britain's 280,000 coal miners today authorized a strike in support of *demands for pay increases* ranging from 37 to 40 percent.

The vote gave the national executive board of the National Union of Mineworkers authority to call a nationwide strike.

The unions are demanding a *pay increase of £2 a week for* surface workers, whose basic wage is £18. The demand for underground miners is £9 more than the present basic weekly pay of £19.

Senate Backs Butz by 51-44

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Earl L. Butz narrowly won confirmation today as *President Nixon's new agricul*ture secretary with the Senate Democrats voting almost 3 to 1 against him. The vote was 51 to 44.

Four Republicans were recorded against Mr. Butz—Marlow W. Cook and John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Milton R. Young of North Dakota and Jack R. Miller of Iowa, top-ranking Republican member of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	18	59	Very cloudy
AMSTERDAM	5	41	Foggy
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	7	45	Fair
BERLIN	4	39	Rain
BRUSSELS	5	41	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Very cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	0	32	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	10	50	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Very cloudy
GENEVA	3	37	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	—1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Very cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Very cloudy
LONDON	5	41	Very cloudy
MADRID	6	43	Showers
MILAN	8	46	Rain
MONTREAL	—5	18	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	2	35	Very cloudy
MUNICH	0	32	Overcast
NEW YORK	—1	30	Sunny
NICE	12	54	Partly cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Overcast
PARIS	4	39	Overcast
PRAGUE	1	34	Rain
ROME	11	52	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	8	46	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	27	81	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	6	43	Overcast
VIENNA	3	37	Rain
WARSAW	1	34	Rain
WASHINGTON	1	34	Sunny
ZURICH	3	37	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Still time to send Christmas flowers by: Sent worldwide by florists displaying this emblem.

To-day exceptional SALE dresses, coats, tuniques, high class sweaters, and exclusive creations SWEATERS BAZAAR 83, rue du Fg St-Honoré (angle Avenue Matignon)

estoril SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND! This fabulous holiday spot has everything pure air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, nightclubs . . plus year-round sunshine! LET US TELL YOU MORE— JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

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Tax Cut Bill Approved

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By Spencer Rich

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checkoff until 1973, thereby wiping out any possibility that the Democrats could use it to fill their empty coffers for the 1972 race against Mr. Nixon. As a result, benefits from the checkoff plan won't be available until the 1976 presidential race. Several conferees said this removes the "partisan" character of the plan.

Action on Bill Finished

Approval of the revised checkoff—and of a related, noncontroversial provision allowing tax deductions for political contributions to state, local or federal candidates—wound up conference action on the bill.

Although in most other respects the bill is what Mr. Nixon had requested as a boost to the lagging economy, it was still uncertain whether he would ultimately sign the measure or send it back with a veto and a demand that the checkoff be dropped altogether.

After the conference action, the White House issued a statement saying, "The President's view has not changed. The President's stand is based on principle—the principle that he is against tax checkoff—and he will continue to be against it."

'There's No Issue'

Rep. Mills predicted that Mr. Nixon would sign the measure. As a result of the changes on checkoff, he said, "there's no issue."

Explaining why he proposed the watering-down amendments, he said, "I do not want the tax bill vetoed under any circumstances . . . Not only would the business community suffer, but the economy as a whole would suffer."

He added later that he wasn't sure the initial version of the checkoff, if reported out without softening, would have survived a Republican floor challenge.

The final bill cuts taxes over a three-year period by about $25.9 billion, of which about $11 billion is for individual tax reductions and $15 billion for business. An added $10 billion in benefits for individuals, inserted on the Senate floor, was dropped in conference. The President also had threatened to veto the bill if the $10 billion in individual benefits was retained.

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United Press International.

TALLER THAN TALL—With the Statue of Liberty looking on, work continues on New York's, and world's tallest building—the twin-towered World Trade Center, 110 stories (1,350 feet) high. The towers are part of $700-million, 16-aere complex of buildings in Lower Manhattan. Although both towers are "topped out," completion is still more than two years away.

House Conferees Act

Compromise Bill May Break Deadlock on Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—House conferees proposed a compromise $2.9-billion foreign aid bill yesterday, indicating that the deadlock that threatens to kill the program may be broken.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., said the House delegation, led by Rep. Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., made the offer as the House-Senate Conference Committee entered a third day of negotiations with a week left before congressional appropriations expire. The offer was more than midway between the $3.4-billion House bill and the $2.6-billion Senate measure.

Loan Outlay Change

Sen. Fulbright said Rep. Morgan's group wanted to raise the Senate's $1.1-billion outlay for economic assistance, particularly in the development loan program, that was slashed by 40 percent. He said the Morgan offer would leave the military aid section at about the $1.5-billion level the Senate approved, but would eliminate the earmarking of $385 million of that amount for Israel.

Members from both sides of the negotiating table expressed confidence afterwards that the impasse over the bill would be broken. But they said that Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield's amendment establishing as "national policy" a six-month deadline for total U. S. withdrawal from Indochina was still the major snag.

Agnew Discussed Taking Other Job, Reagan Says

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Dec. 2 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan says that Vice-President Agnew discussed the possibility of stepping down next year to take a judicial or cabinet post.

Gov. Reagan recalled during a television interview that in 1956 there was speculation that then Vice-President Nixon might be dropped from the ticket to take "perhaps a judicial, perhaps a cabinet post." Gov. Reagan said that Mr. Agnew, in private conversation, "has just indicated to me those same thoughts" about a post-1972 judicial or cabinet job for himself.

Mr. Agnew never told him that he or the President had made a decision on whether Mr. Agnew would be on the 1972 presidential ticket, Gov. Reagan added.

Calling the Vice-President a "good man," Gov. Reagan said he thought President Nixon would have a political problem if Mr. Agnew were dropped from the ticket in 1972.

Ford Co. to Pay $10,000 Fine in Clean Air Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Justice Department accused the Ford Motor Co. yesterday of shipping more than 200,000 1972-model cars and trucks to dealers in violation of the Clean Air Act.

As it filed suit in U.S. District Court in Washington, the department and Ford entered a proposed consent judgment requiring Ford to pay $10,000 in civil penalties and Ford agreed not to do it again.

The suit said Ford shipped the vehicles to dealers before receiving certification that the vehicles conformed with emission standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The court may enter the proposed consent judgment after three days. In the interim, the Justice Department said, only the government can withdraw its consent. The EPA requested the enforcement action, the department said.

Fletcher Rejects Congress Bid

'Top Black' in Administration Leaving to Head College Unit

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (WP).—Arthur A. Fletcher, who has been considered the "top black" in the Nixon administration, quit yesterday to move into what he considers the forefront of America's black leadership.

In a month, he will become executive director of the United Negro College Fund.

For 28 months, Mr. Fletcher was assistant secretary of labor. H wrote the "Philadelphia Plan," under which federal contract bidders have to meet racial quotas.

Since Sept. 21, he has been alternate U.S. delegate to the United Nations.

Mr. Fletcher said at a news conference here yesterday that polls in his home state of Washington—where he narrowly was defeated for the lieutenant governorship in 1968—show that he could be elected to Congress from either the 4th or the 7th District there in 1972.

Election Possible

Those polls also show, he said, that he could probably win a Republican gubernatorial primary but, he said, he probably could not win the general election. "Race would've caught me at the pass," he said. Blacks make up less than 2 percent of the Washington electorate.

He had planned to run for Congress, he said, until he received the offer to head the fund.

He told a reporter that he began to think about the possibility of becoming a national black spokesman when he was approached last summer about heading the National Urban League after its executive director, Whitney Young jr., died.

He said that he turned down those offers on the belief that the Urban League director should be a younger man. Mr. Fletcher will be 47 this month.

Fund Raises Money

That job went instead to 38-year-old Vernon E. Jordan jr., who has headed the United Negro College Fund. Mr. Fletcher is succeeding Mr. Jordan at the fund. It raises money for 40 predominantly black colleges and universities, all but one of them in the South.

Mr. Fletcher told the news conference that he took the fund job because, "right now, the black community needs those brothers and sisters who can cut it in the corporate world to come back home . . ."

He said later that nobody in the higher education field, black or white, has the political contacts he has and he feels that he can use those contacts to be a chief spokesman for universities.

While in the administration, he said, he had no constituency behind him to add to his influence. Now, he said, he can claim a constituency of "half the black college graduates in the country" and the 40,000 students and 10,000 teachers now at black institutions.

"I know how to use that constituency," he said.

Stans Hints Poles May Get Credits

WARSAW, Dec. 2 (AP).—U.S. Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans hinted strongly in Warsaw tonight that Poland will be given American credit facilities.

Winding up his two-day visit here, Mr. Stans told newsmen, "Two days ago, President Nixon authorized Export-Import Bank facilities to Romania. At the same time, consideration has been given to other countries, and my visit to Poland accentuates the importance of that subject."

He said that he had reached agreement in "principle" with the Poles to expand two-way trade and provide American technology to Poland.

But, said Mr. Stans, the Polish government had made it quite clear that the purchasing of U.S. goods depended to a large extent on obtaining credit. "We have agreed to review the matter upon my return to Washington," he said.

Mostly Black Schools in Newark To Display Black Liberation Flag

NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 2 (NYT).—This city's Board of Education voted yesterday to hang the black liberation flag in all schools and classrooms where black students are in the majority.

The move brought an angry reaction from a state senator and several spokesmen for some of the city's ethnic groups.

The resolution was proposed by Lawrence Hamm, a 17-year-old board member chosen by Mayor Kenneth Gibson because of his activities as a student leader last year. A City Hall spokesman later said that Mr. Gibson was not prepared to oppose the resolution.

Others, including Sen. Milton Waldor of Essex County, were opposed. "If we flew the flags of every nation where our forefathers came from," Sen. Waldor said, "that would be just as shallow and equally as bigoted as the action of the Newark Board of Education in allowing the black flag to fly."

6 Emirates Form Persian Gulf Union

New State Signs Treaty With Britain

DUBAI, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Six Arab emirates strung along the Persian Gulf welded themselves into a single state today and immediately signed a friendship pact with Britain—their protector for 150 years.

The six Trucial sheikhdoms formally announced their merger into the sovereign Union of Arab Emirates. A seventh Trucial state, Ras Al Khaimah, did not join the union.

Addressing its united voice to the world for the first time, the union condemned Iran for seizing disputed islands at the mouth of the gulf, through which half the world's oil flows to the West.

Iranian Occupation

On Tuesday, Iran, the strongest military power in the gulf, occupied the Greater and Lesser Tumbs Islands, which are claimed by Ras Al Khaimah. It posted troops on nearby Abu Musa Island, under an agreement with the ruler of Sharjah, Sheikh Khalid bin Mohammed Al Qassimi.

The Iranian move started protest riots in several parts of the new state.

An unknown assailant last night shot and wounded the Sharjah ruler's 40-year-old brother, Sheikh Saqr bin Mohammed, who is now in a hospital.

The oil-rich new union, about 16,000 square miles in area, with a total population of about 250,000, is made up of Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Fujairah, Sharjah, Umm al-Qualwain and Ajman.

The treaty of friendship was signed for Britain by Sir Geoffrey Arthur, the last British political resident in the gulf. The union's first president, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan al-Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi, signed the treaty, which replaces special pacts between Britain and individual emirates—pacts under which Britain had responsibility for their defense and foreign affairs.

Treaties Abrogated

These special treaties, in existence since 1820, were abrogated yesterday in exchanges of documents between Britain and the emirates, which thus became independent and able to announce their union.

The treaty, details of which were not announced, was signed shortly after the union's president hoisted its new flag in the grounds of the Dubai guest palace overlooking the gulf.

Arab Council to Meet

CAIRO, Dec. 2 (AP).—The 17-nation Arab League Council decided today to convene an emergency meeting to deal with Iran's occupation of three Persian Gulf islands.

The meeting, to be held Monday, was requested by Iraq, Syria and Ras Al Khaimah, the gulf emirate which claims it owns two of the occupied islands—Greater Tumb and Lesser Tumb.

Draft Is Halted In Los Angeles by Justice Douglas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas yesterday barred the conscription of all Los Angeles area men pending a legal test of the 1971 draft law.

Justice Douglas approved an application by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of men facing the draft before the end of the year. His order could affect up to 1,000 draftees.

In recent months, more than 60 suits have been filed throughout the nation to take advantage of an apparent loophole in the draft law that went into effect on Sept. 28.

The draftees claim that they are eligible to apply for deferments under liberal provisions of the revised law.

The apparent loophole is a section that says that no one may be inducted prior to 90 days after enactment of the draft legislation unless the President or the Senate declares war or a state of national emergency.

Clean-Air Suit By 5 N.J. Convicts

TRENTON, N.J., Dec. 2 (AP).—Inmates at Trenton State Prison have filed a civil rights complaint in federal court, claiming that their rights to good health are being violated because they have to breathe the polluted air from the industrial neighborhood around the prison.

The complaint, filed by five inmates, said that they are forced to breathe "the poisonous and noxious gases and fumes being spewed from the industries that engulf this institution and the whole of this capital."

The five allege that they are being denied their constitutional right to enjoy good health. The case has been assigned to U.S. District Judge Clarkson S. Fisher.

SALT Technicians Meet

VIENNA, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Soviet and U.S. technicians at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held today their first "working group" meeting in two weeks. A source said two or three men from each side met at the U.S. Embassy for two hours to discuss technical details arising from the twice-weekly talks.

Estheties in Urbanization

Paris Ministry Bars 'Towers And Slabs That Crush Man'

PARIS, Dec. 2 (AP).—France is encouraging urban development as much as any other country, but it must "look French" architecturally and preserve "the French way of life."

To enforce these two principles, Equipment and Housing Minister Albin Chalandon fired a high-ranking zoning official yesterday and annulled the permit for an 18-story building in Suresnes, a suburb west of Paris.

Mr. Chalandon also banned "towers" in towns of less than 50,000 population, ordered elevators in all buildings over four stories high and authorized social coordinators for public-housing developments.

The measures go far beyond traditional restrictions in historical and picturesque cities as officials seek to prevent urban sprawl, "towers and slabs which crush man," in Mr. Chalandon's words.

The postwar building boom scattered "dormitory" blocks and satellite cities around nearly every French population center, and sociologists say they have not proven ideal for the propagation of either French architectural values or the French way of life.

The spate of tall steel-and-glass office buildings—in France anything higher than about 15 stories is called a skyscraper—has also aroused protests from artists and architects for aesthetic reasons.

The skyscraper west of Paris was a case in point. The building application for it was rejected because it would not harmonize with the hillside suburb of Suresnes, where it would absorb green space and produce traffic jams.

But the builders won official approval in what Mr. Chalandon called "a flagrant violation of the urbanization rules of the area." He fired the official responsible for it, Claude Lerebour.

Terrorists Said To Crucify Man In Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Efren Plana today received reports that alleged Moslem terrorists have occupied a town in the southern Philippines and crucified a Christian schoolteacher.

Mr. Plana said that he has ordered military authorities to verify the reports—which were given to him by Gov. Arsenio Quibranza and the Rev. Thomas Callanan, an Irish Roman Catholic priest—of violence in Lanao del Norte Province.

A military spokesman said that if confirmed the incidents appeared to be part of a Moslem reprisal campaign for the murder of 42 Moslem voters during special elections held in Lanao, 450 miles south of Manila, on Nov. 22.

Mr. Plana said that Gov. Quibranza and Father Callanan told him that about 200 armed Moslems, known as Barracudas, took complete control of Matungao, an interior town in Lanao, Monday and nailed a male Christian schoolteacher to a cross in public. Both men said that the schoolteacher was reported to be still alive when Christian residents fled the town on Monday.

Illnesses in U.S. Traced to Brand Of French Cheese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The Food and Drug Administration warned consumers yesterday against eating Camembert or Brie cheese of one brand that has been distributed to about 100 retailers and wholesalers throughout the United States.

The agency had received reports of 35 separate complaints of illnesses—gastric disturbances—involving 143 persons who had eaten the cheese. The brand is Le Roitelet, manufactured by SAFR of Paris.

The warning applies to the two types of cheeses of that brand in four-ounce and eight-ounce packages. All of them are being recalled by the importer, Anco Cheese Import of Elmsford, N.Y.

A spokesman for the importer said that only one lot of the Camembert and one lot of Brie have been found to be contaminated with E. Coli bacteria, a common intestinal bacterium. About 30 lots are being recalled simply as a precaution, he said. All of the cheese came from one French plant which has ceased exporting to the United States pending an investigation of the cause of the contamination. An official at the French Embassy here said last night that the source of the bacteria is believed to be a worker at the plant in the Eure Department.

French Industrialist Arrested Over Drugs

PARIS, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The head of a leading French pharmaceutical firm, Albert Debarge, 55, and his 24-year-old wife were arrested here yesterday on narcotics charges, police said.

They said the couple were seized following the discovery of drugs in Mrs. Debarge's luggage by customs officials at Orly Airport on Tuesday.

A search of their Paris apartment yesterday uncovered small quantities of heroin and opium, police said. Mr. Debarge heads the Debarge Pharmaceutical Products laboratory.

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Leftist Students Assault Former French Minister

CAEN, France, Dec. 2 (UPI).—A group of leftist students today beat up and injured Jacques Soustelle, 59, a former minister and opponent of independence for Algeria.

Mr. Soustelle was hospitalized for treatment of facial injuries.

Shouting insults, the students assaulted Mr. Soustelle as he arrived at the law school of this Normandy city to give a lecture on "Israel—War or Peace."

The students said they would not allow a man who has "Algerian blood on his hands" to speak at their school. They surrounded Mr. Soustelle, pushed him around and beat him before setting him free after a wild melee with other students.

Mr. Soustelle won prominence in the final stage of the 1954-62 Algerian war when he broke with President De Gaulle and tried to organize resistance to plans to give Algeria independence.

Mr. Soustelle spent several years in exile, but returned to France after an amnesty for political offenses arising from the war.

France Denies Spy Agency Chief Is Quitting Post

PARIS, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The French government today reaffirmed its confidence in Alexandre de Marenches, head of the secret service which is at the center of a transatlantic controversy involving drug smuggling and intra-service rivalries.

Denying French press reports that Mr. de Marenches would resign, a Defense Ministry communiqué said: "Invested with the confidence of the government, Mr. de Marenches will pursue his task with determination at the service of the state and of the nation."

The counter-espionage service (SDECE) which he heads has come under fire following allegations that two of its agents were involved in an attempt to smuggle drugs into the United States.

Top SDECE agent Paul Fournier and former operative Roger Delouette have both been indicted in the United States on the charges.

Delouette is held in a New Jersey jail while Col. Fournier—indicted in his absence—has denied the charges.

Indian House Votes to End Princes' Pay

Passage Seen Next In Upper Chamber

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Indian government today won another round in its long fight to abolish the titles and tax-free incomes of India's 320 princes and maharajas.

The lower house of Parliament passed, by a vote of 381 to 6, a bill to strip them of all the rights and privileges they were granted as the price of merging their states in the Indian Union at independence in 1947.

The present legislation is the third effort by the Indian government in 15 months to reduce the former princely rulers to the status of commoners and it seems assured of victory.

In September, 1970, the upper house of Parliament rejected by one vote a bill to abolish the hereditary purses and special privileges. The government promptly issued an executive order. But three months later, the Supreme Court struck it down.

Election in March

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called an election last March, with legislation against the princes as a main issue. She was returned to power with a large majority.

The new bill seeks to amend the nation's constitution to take away the special privileges of princely rulers and their successors.

It now goes to the upper house, where it is considered certain to be approved. It will become law after being passed by the legislatures of the 18 Indian states.

Mrs. Ganhdi described its passage through the lower house today as "another step toward the creation of an egalitarian society."

Annual Payment

The 320 former rulers—last in the line of India's legendary maharajas—at present receive a total of $6.34 million from the Indian government every year—ranging from $348,000 for the maharaja of Mysore to a mere $26 for the ex-ruler of the tiny state of Kathodia.

Other privileges they stand to lose include free electricity, duty-free imports of personal goods, immunity from court action without government approval and the right to gun salutes.

Connally Visits Pope

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 2 (UPI).—U.S. Treasury Secretary John B. Connally called on Pope Paul VI today before flying home at the end of a Rome conference of the non-Communist world's 10 wealthiest nations. The secretary and his wife spent about 40 minutes with the Pope in the papal library.

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Of 'Unprecedented Force' in 1966

Soviet Underground A-Blast Ended 3-Year Gas-Field Fire

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has disclosed the detonation of an underground nuclear charge of "unprecedented force" to extinguish a fire that burned out of control for three years in a natural-gas field in Central Asia.

The experiment, conducted in the fall of 1966 in a desert area of Uzbekistan, saved vast reserves of natural gas. The field, at Urtabulak, 100 miles southeast of ancient Bukhara, has now been put into commercial production.

An account of the explosion was published in Friday's edition of the newspaper Pravda Vostoka of Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Republic.

It is believed to be the first time that the Soviet authorities have pinpointed the location of a peaceful nuclear blast. It is also understood to be the first time that such an explosion has been used to quell a gas-well fire after conventional techniques had failed.

Hole Drilled on Slant

According to the Soviet newspaper, the new technique involved the drilling of a hole inclined in the direction of the blazing gas well, whose heat and explosive force had carved a huge crater in the desert sands. The account went on:

"With the use of specially designed tools, an elongated cylinder —the nuclear charge—was slowly lowered into the hole. It was then filled with cement to the very top to prevent the products of the explosion from erupting to the surface.

"A governmental commission, made up of physicists, geologists, natural-gas specialists and designers, carefully verified the readiness of all services involved in the explosion, and finally the timing device was set.

"On that cold autumn day in 1966, an underground tremor of unprecedented force shook the Urtabulak Basin, overgrown with a sparse grass cover on white sand.

"A dusty haze rose over the desert. The orange-colored torch of the blazing well diminished, first slowly, then more rapidly, until it flickered and finally died out. For the first time in 1,084 days, quiet descended on the area. The jetlike roar of the gas well had been silenced."

There was no indication whether the explosion had also been used as a weapons test. The gas field is about 1,000 miles southwest of the Semipalatinsk area, which has been identified by the Western monitoring stations as a nuclear testing ground.

The fall of 1966, according to the available record, was a relatively active period in the Soviet program of nuclear-weapons testing. The Uppsala Seismological Institute of Sweden reported an apparent blast in the central Asian area on Sept. 30.

Twenty days later both the Uppsala institute and the Atomic Energy Commission of the United States detected another explosion. Finally, on Oct. 27, the AEC recorded a blast of about one megaton, the equivalent of a million tons of TNT, more powerful than any U.S. underground explosion up to that time.

The commercial development of the Urtabulak field, begun in the early 1960s and interrupted by the three-year blaze, was resumed about 1969, and commercial production was reported to have started last week with completion of a pipeline from the field to a gas-processing plant at Mnubarek, 50 miles to the north.

Concorde Forced To Land After Fire Warning

FAIRFORD, England, Dec. 2 (UPI).—A fire alert six miles above the Atlantic Ocean today forced a prototype of the supersonic airliner Concorde to make an emergency three-engine landing on a mist-shrouded runway.

The delta-winged jetliner dumped 25 tons of fuel in the ocean and landed safely minutes after the fire alert. Engineers said preliminary indications were that the alert was false and that there had been no fire.

The plane is a test model of the Anglo-French SST that is scheduled to go into commercial service within three years. It was the first time in a year that a flight by the plane had to be cut short because of an emergency.

Ex-Judge, Out of Jail, Admitted to Athens Bar

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Former Judge Christos Sartzetakis, who was portrayed in the prize-winning film "Z," was sworn in as a lawyer with the Court of First Instance here yesterday.

Mr. Sartzetakis, who was released from jail last week after almost a year's detention without trial, was appointed lawyer during his imprisonment.

The 42-year-old judge, whose investigation brought to justice the killers of left-wing parliament member Gregory Lambrakis in 1963, had been accused by the Athens regime of political conspiracy.



Associated Press

WATER IN VENICE—Heedless of ankle-deep water, group of youths sit at a bar in St. Mark's Square as high tides flooded city yesterday for third consecutive day. Each year, this phenomenon known as "high water," when tides from the Adriatic force up level of Venice Lagoon, becomes more frequent and serious.

Obituaries

Arthur Spingarn Dies; Ex-NAACP Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP).—Arthur B. Spingarn, 93, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 26 years, died yesterday in New York City.

Mr. Spingarn, member of a prominent white New York family that helped establish the organization, had been active in the NAACP since 1911, when he was a member of its legal committee.

He was elected president in 1940, succeeding his brother, Joel E. Spingarn, who had been president for 10 years before his death in 1939.

When Arthur Spingarn resigned from the post in 1966, there was speculation that he did so to make way for a black president.

Mr. Spingarn himself contended that age was his only reason for resigning. At 87, he said, "I'm afraid I'm beginning to get a little old, but I have as much enthusiasm and interest in the NAACP as I've ever had."

On the night he left office, Jan. 3, 1966, at the annual NAACP fellowship dinner, singer Leontyne Price received the Spingarn Medal, an award established by Joel in 1941 to honor distinguished Negroes. Among the recipients are diplomat Ralph Bunche, baseball player Jackie Robinson and novelist Richard Wright.

"Long before most of you were born, I was in the struggle for justice and racial equality," he told the crowd that night.

'Just Sensible'

Mr. Spingarn went on to say that at a time when militant rights movements were blossoming, "to some, we're too revolutionary, and to others, we're too conservative... but we've just been sensible."

A New York lawyer for 70 years, Mr. Spingarn graduated from Columbia University in 1897 and from the university's Law School in 1900.

An ardent bibliophile, Mr. Spingarn specialized in collecting articles and pamphlets on the black man. He often wrote and contributed his own works to national magazines.

He was founder of the Spingarn Collection of Negro Literature, one of the most extensive private collections of books by and about Negroes, which he donated to Howard University in 1946.

Sam Fox

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Sam Fox, 89, a music publisher who pioneered in producing the musical scores of films, died Tuesday in San Francisco.

Mr. Fox borrowed $300 to start the Sam Fox Publishing Co. in Cleveland in 1906. He published some piano novelties and then branched out into other types of music. His company is now represented throughout the world.

In 1917 he became the exclusive publisher for John Philip Sousa, the march king, and represented him until the composer's death in 1934.

During this period he published the well-known "Nola," which became an international hit, and, among other successes, "Lady of Spain" and "Neapolitan Nights."

Mr. Fox was a pioneer in publishing music written for motion pictures and was the first to publish original scores of films.

He entered the Broadway publishing field in 1947 with publication of the score of the award-winning "Brigadoon" and followed this with the score of another prize winner, "Man of La Mancha."

Harry Rogoff

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Harry Rogoff, 88, editor in chief of the Jewish Daily Forward from 1951 to 1964 and one of its active columnists until his illness this month, died Tuesday.

Mr. Rogoff joined the Forward, the leading Yiddish-language daily in this country, under the editorship of its founder, Abraham Cahan, in 1907, as city editor. He soon became managing editor and was acting editor for several years before his appointment to the top editorial post after the death of Mr. Cahan.

Mr. Rogoff's tenure spanned the years after the paper's founding by a group of Social Democratic labor leaders to spur immigrants to join unions, through the 1920s, when it attained a daily circulation of 225,000, and to its current decline, as it reflects the dwindling interest in and knowledge of the Yiddish language among the children and grandchildren of the Jewish immigrants.

Born in Berezino, Russia, Mr. Rogoff came to this country in 1892 and was graduated from City College in 1906.

No Amchitka Dust

OTTAWA, Dec. 2 (AP).—The Health Department said yesterday that no radioactive fallout from the Nov. 6 U.S. underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island has been detected in Canada.

EEC Backers Keep Posts in Labor Party

'Rebels' Retained In Shadow Cabinet

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Pro-Marketeers held their own tonight in the parliamentary Labor party's vote for the shadow cabinet.

Shirley Williams, Harold Lever and George Thomson were re-elected, each with more votes than last year. They were among the 112 Labor members who defied party orders on Oct. 28 and voted for British entry into the Common Market.

Two others who are in favor of British entry but abstained in that vote were also re-elected to the shadow cabinet. They are Edward Short and Anthony Crosland.

Seven anti-Marketeers, the same number as last year, were also elected. They are Michael Foot, James Callaghan, William Ross, Fred Peart, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Peter Shore and Denis Healey.

New Addition

Mr. Shore was the one new man elected. A leading opponent of the Market, he succeeded another anti-Marketeer, Mrs. Barbara Castle. The left wing of the party apparently dumped her because they have not forgiven her for trying to reform trade union law in 1969.

It was something of a surprise that the pro-Market group held tight. Since Oct. 28, those who voted with the Conservative government have been bitterly denounced by others in the party.

Two other pro-Marketeers had already been chosen for the shadow cabinet in earlier votes—Roy Jenkins, deputy leader, and Douglas Houghton, chairman of the parliamentary party.

That divides the group evenly, apart from the leader, Harold Wilson, who has turned from favoring the Market to strong opposition. Mr. Wilson now has the right to pick a few more members.

Leading Opposition

The shadow cabinet, in British political parlance, is the team of leading opposition spokesmen on various issues. Each "shadows" the head of a ministry in the government.

The vote clearly demonstrated the sharp split in the party. Mr. Foot, the most popular figure on the left, moved up from sixth in the poll last year to second. But such moderates as Mr. Short and Mrs. Williams also made big gains.

The biggest loser, apart from Mrs. Castle, was Mr. Healey. He fell from second in the balloting to 12th this year, the last to be elected. That was doubtless because he switched to an anti-Market position and lost the confidence of some on both sides.

Italy Increases Lead on Britain In Bridge Play

ATHENS, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Italy has increased its lead over Britain during the 16th and 17th rounds of the European bridge championships here. Both teams have had to fight in the first half of their matches, but have scored strongly in the second half.

In the 16th round last night, the Italians were tied with Greece at the halfway stage but scored 72 international match points in the second half, taking all 20 victory points. Britain trailed by 27 points at the half against the Polish squad, *but fought back to* win 11-9.

In the 17th round this afternoon, both teams won 20 to 0, Italy against Denmark and Britain against Sweden.

The victory point standings after 17 rounds were: 1st, Italy, 312; 2d, Britain, 289; 3d, Switzerland, 215; 4th, Poland, 206; 5th, Portugal, 199; 6th, the Netherlands, 197; 7th, Sweden and Belgium, 184.

Britain must gain at least three points on Italy during the next three rounds to have some tournament-winning chance when the rivals meet in the final round Saturday afternoon.

In the women's series, the Italian leaders lost 8-12 to the Netherlands in the 13th round, but still seem certain winners. The standings were: 1st, Italy, 202; 2d, France, 180; 3d, the Netherlands, 165; 4th, Sweden, 159; 5th, Norway, 146; 6th, Switzerland, 144.

—ALAN TRUSCOTT.

Winter May Trap Ships in Great Lakes

SEAWAY, Mich., Dec. 2 (AP).—Many of the record number of 173 foreign ships in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway may be trapped and unable to get out before winter freezes the waterway, experts said yesterday.

Many of the vessels were diverted to the seaway because of the East Coast docks strike. The number now in the seaway is about double that of the same date last year.

Docks at a dozen seaway ports are jammed as steamship company managers order the dropping of cargo to speed the ship's turnaround. The shipment of cargoes to their destination is then completed by train or truck.

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Lyla Bath wedding dress.

MEXICAN FOLK DRESS GOES INTERNATIONAL

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 2 (IHT).—Two American designers in Acapulco are responsible for creating the Mexican fashion image: Lyla Bath and Louis Royer who have picked up the best of Mexican folk dress and transinted it into international classics.

A former buyer for Best & Co., Miss Bath went to Mexico 25 years ago and was the first to fall in love with the romantic white wedding dress from Chiapas, in southeastern Mexico. Original but simple, the dress is tucked all over and cut across by several strips of lace.

Now, it is the first thing any woman wants when she lands in Acapulco. It sells by the hundreds on the market place and outside the hotels, where Mexican muchachos peddle them along with straw baskets and colorful rugs.

Louis Royer is a former designer for 20th Century-Fox. He creates nothing in Acapulco proper but shops all over Mexico for ideas. From Oaxaca, known for its embroidery, he brings back charming colorful dresses, embroidered all over with birds, flowers and geometric figures.

He also uses lots of the pompons which Oaxaca women braid into their hair. Giant pompons are used on ponchos, scarves, capes, dresses and to make cheerful and unusual bouquets. Another Mexican item is the rebozo, a pompon-edged scarf, which is the best thing to hide wet hair after a swim that I have ever seen. The rebozo is wrapped around the head, twisted into a solid knot on top and the two sides fall on each side of the head. During the Acapulco fashion days last week, Merle Oberon and Linda Christian even wore rebozos in the evening.



Louis Royer's ponchos with pompons.

MUSIC IN PARIS

The Composers' Collaborator —Mstislav Rostropovich

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 2 (IHT).—Mstislav Rostropovich returned to Paris this week to catch up on some overdue matters, and twice in three days packed the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées to the last cranny with an audience that included a fair sampling of musical aristocracy, and none of whom took the slightest chance of being fashionably late.

In one recital and one orchestral concert he played six works, no less than three of which were either written for him or dedicated to him or both. The other three were by Beethoven and Haydn, who probably would be happy to do the same if we had time machines as efficient as our space machines.

For Rostropovich not only has the virtuosity and spirit to sail through Haydn's knuckle-bending Concerto in C and the intensity to probe the depths of Beethoven's Sonata No. 3, but an instinctive understanding of what composers of his own time want to say and an expansive, sometimes overwhelming personality that makes the best possible case for anything he is playing. Now 44, he has been the creative collaborator of composers going back at least to his association with Prokofiev 20 years ago.

Henri Dutilleux, whose recent cello concerto had its first Paris performance with the Orchestre de Paris at the Tuesday concert, spoke afterward of his work with Rostropovich on the concerto for almost two years, of the cellist's respect for the text, of his invaluable technical advice. He finally summed up by saying, "He is a genius."

Literary Reference

The concerto, which was unveiled at Aix-en-Provence in 1970 and was to have had its Paris premiere last January (and did not, for reasons already well publicized), is a major, five-movement work that should find its place in the repertory for the instrument. Entitled "Tout un Monde Lointain," and using Baudelaire for literary references, it creates its own distant and mysterious world with a large orchestra, used with restraint and a delicately varied tonal palette, and a solo part that employs the instrument's virtuoso possibilities without exploiting them for their own sake.

Paul Sacher, the Swiss conductor who himself has done much for music of this century, was the conductor, rigorous and perhaps a shade too Teutonic to enter fully into Dutilleux's specifically French atmosphere. But he was a sharply attuned collaborator in the Haydn and also exhumed Honegger's musical excursion into sport, "Rugby," in a muscular interpretation.

Sunday night, with pianist Vasso Devetzi, the Russian artist gave the first performance of "Triptyque," by the French composer Claude Pascal, and the first French performance of Dmitri Kabalevsky's sonata. Putting them after Beethoven, in which Miss Devetzi was an intense and assertive partner, probably made them seem paler than they really are.



Keystone.

Mstislav Rostropovich.

Covent Garden's New Production of 'Marriage of Figaro'

Opera in London

...an Blyth

...c. 2 (IHT).—Colin ...over as Covent ...al director in Sep... waited until Tues... conduct his first ... there and, appro... ...gh for such a ...cialist, the work ... "The Marriage of ... Hall should have ...er. However, when ... artistic director, ...forced to look else... choice fell on John ... "Cosi Fan Tutte" ...loyal Opera's chief ...

...oubtless have given ...ary view of Figaro; ...nt with the tradi... ...e with great per... ception and carefully rehearsed. Copley's regular designer, Stefanos Lazaridis, has provided Spanish-looking sets—his Seville is sun-burnished and has a warm feeling to it. The Almaviva residence looks spacious and inviting, and its geography makes sense of Beaumarchais's and Da Ponte's involved scenario. Copley, as usual, has re-thought characterizations; nobody makes a stock gesture throughout the evening and there are many incidental felicities to illumine new facets of these people we know so well.

Davis seems to take a rather more serious view of the work than his producer. Most of the quicksilver, one essential element in any "Figaro," comes from the stage, not the pit. His classical, deep view of the score pays dividends in those moments, and there are many in the work, where Mozart takes us, as it were, behind the comedy and into the hearts of his characters. In these, despite some rather slack playing from the Covent Garden Orchestra, Davis is unequaled today among Mozart conductors.

The Cast

He has cast the opera with singers who work as a team so that the interplay between the characters was perhaps stronger than any individual performance. By the same token, much of the singing was a little small-scale for the house; nobody took it quite by storm or lifted the evening above itself. That may happen as the production runs itself in.

The new, young countess of New Zealander Kiri Te Kanawa came nearest to doing so. This Rosina is very much the youthful wife, perhaps not yet out of her teens, as the chronology of the Beaumarchais plays suggests. Far from being passé, this Rosina might well provoke the overtly sexual glances of Cherubino. Miss Kanawa has an enviably creamy voice and a surely based technique so that "Dove Sono," the reprise song in a hushed half-voice, presented no problems for her. In time, she will add more personality and nuance to her already attractive portrayal. Victor Braun, her count, is aristocratic enough but is not averse to making a pass at one of the kitchen maids. Vocally, his was rather a pallid assumption. Patricia Kern's sprightly, eager Cherubino shows that the count has something to worry about from such a carefree, wandering eye.

Below stairs, Sir Geraint Evan's Figaro, veteran of three productions and more than 20 years in the role at this house, is as spry as ever as Figaro himself, and his singing, once free of incipient rustiness, was strong and vivid. Reri Grist's voice is a little thin for Susanna but her lively, experienced acting kept Susanna very much at the center of things—which is how it should be.

The smaller roles were strongly cast with Noel Mangin's Bartolo, portly and avuncular, and Lilian Watson's adorable Barbarina, particularly worthy of mention. A word of praise too for Michael Stennet's attractive costumes.

Case Involved 40 Judges

...an Walks Off With Brancusi Statue

... Dec. 2 (UPI).—A ...ked into the Gug... ...m yesterday and ... with an $80,000 ... sculptor Constan... ...us ending a nine... ...le that had made ...

... was accompanied ... sheriffs on her ...ing visit to the ...oking Central Park. ...ars and five days ...e supreme court ... her possession of ...e Muse" and she ... waiting for the ...rrender it.

...hey had never been ...oper papers, but ...d the Romanian- ... the Bulova watch ... are very rude to ...t want to give it up, but what could they do? I had the sheriffs with me."

Museum officials refused to comment on the loss. The Guggenheim had been willed the Brancusi, an egg-like white marble head cradled on a hand, by Arde Bulova, board chairman of the Bulova Watch Co., Inc., who died in 1958. His widow, Ileana, claimed ownership of "The Muse" in 1962 but failed to win her case in lower courts.

At Auction

These courts held that although she bought the sculpture at auction for $7,000, her husband had paid for it. By 1969 the case had involved 40 judges and reached the state supreme court which ruled in Mrs. Lindt's favor. A front page New York Times story on the ruling brought 4,000 persons to the museum to view "The Muse" the next day.

"If the museum had been nice about it, I might have left it there on loan," Mrs. Lindt said. "I intend to exhibit it at museums, but not at the Guggenheim. They certainly had nothing to gain by being rude."

Mrs. Lindt said she had been a long-time friend of Brancusi, a Romanian who worked in Paris, and she was at his bedside when he died in 1957. "The Muse," sculpted in 1912 was insured by the museum for $80,000.

Mrs. Lindt is separated from August Rudolph Lindt of the Swiss chocolate family whom she married 10 years ago when he was ambassador to the United States.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate new movies and stage productions.

Movies

"Cinq Federico" and **"Two American Audiences,"** two directors' studies of Federico Fellini and Jean-Luc Godard respectively, "both succeed in revealing something about an artist's mode of being, but nothing much about the meaning of his work," says Roger Greenspun. Directed by Gideon Bachmann, the first of the two films "succeeds as movie-making," Greenspun says, "although there is a lot about it I don't like (including the zooms and the theme song)." It also offers some "quite sinfully fascinating glimpses of life on the location of 'Fellini Satyricon.'" On the other hand, according to Greenspun "there is simply no reason for (Mark Woodcock's) film," which intercuts a filmed seminar with Jean-Luc Godard and a group of New York University students, with scenes from "La Chinoise," the movie under discussion. "Godard is polite, patient and articulate and he can say what he felt he was doing, but, of course, not what his movie is. The chopped-up bits of 'La Chinoise' say even less," Greenspun writes.

"Zatoichi Meets Yojimbo," directed by Kihachi Okamoto, screenplay by Tetsuo Yoshida and Mr. Okamoto, "happens to be the most unrelenting slaughterfest from Japan we have ever seen, and we have seen most of them," comments Howard Thompson. "Film art it may be, but of an extremely insular kind best savored on home ground." Toshiro Mifune stars.

"The Battle of Love's Return," directed, written and edited by Lloyd Kaufman, who plays the lead, "proves that he has enough talent to go places," says Howard Thompson. Kaufman has wrought "a little odyssey of a bumbling, wide-eyed lad trying to 'find his place in life,' to wit, New York. What flattens the picture is the actors, who, with the exception of Kaufman and a yummy blonde named Lynn Lowry, are uniformly bad, ranging from coy to terrible."

Plays

"The Journey," a play by Bill Russell, based on the story of Abraham, which is being presented at the Theater for the New City by the Theater Company, got a mixed notice from Mel Gussow in The Times: "This is a play that was written by Bill Russell, explored and partially improvised over a period of two years by the members of the Theater Company under the direction of Lawrence Sacharow. Though the work is evidently heartfelt, the accomplishment to date seems largely physical and technical, not textual. The appearance is too much that of a Bible tale told, and acted out, rather than acted upon—and used as an inspiration for a work of the imagination."

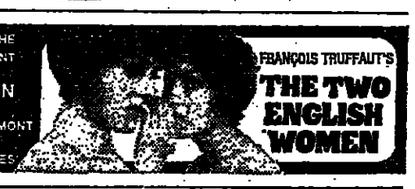
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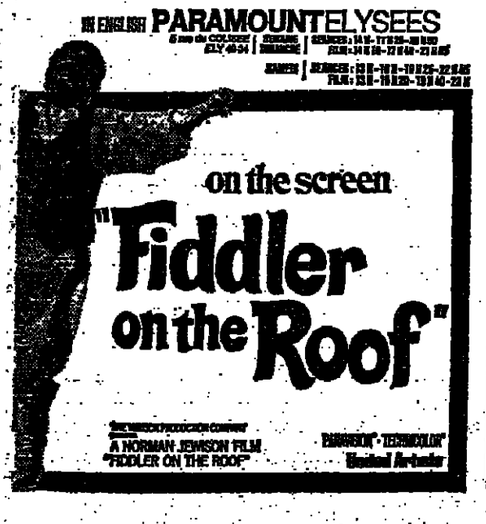
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...a atmosphere
CHANKE
...OHNNY MILLOW
...AURICE REZEAU
at the piano
...OT BAR
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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Friday, December 3, 1971 *

India Grimly Presses On

India tried for months to enlist world help in establishing the conditions in East Pakistan that would permit return of the now 10 million refugees—refugees forced into India by Pakistani government repression. The world sighed and looked away, and so Delhi, egged on by its anti-Pakistan zealots, took matters into its own hands, stepping up support of the Bengali guerrillas and undertaking direct military operations of its own against Pakistan.

Only at that point last month did Pakistan, whose military forces are much smaller than India's, get interested in international action. Not international action to normalize East Pakistan (India's earlier aim) but to fend off Indian military pressure.

Pakistan then discovered that its declared friend China was too remote and weak to help in a real way, that the Soviet Union would prevent Security Council intervention as a favor to its new ally India, and that the United States would not help effectively either. President Nixon retreated from partisanship for Pakistan to formal neutrality, we surmise, partly out of fear that the United Nations route would be blocked or would lead to complications with Moscow, partly out of a judgment that the domestic costs of further supporting Pakistan were becoming too high, and partly out of a hope that President Yahya Khan might be induced to deal with East Pakistan's authentic political leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

So it is that Mr. Nixon has confined his visible efforts largely to quiet evenhanded appeals to both sides to withdraw their troops from border regions. In that spirit the State Department Wednesday announced a suspension of arms sales—only limited sales were planned anyway—to India; arms shipments to Pakistan had been cut off earlier. India, ignoring the withdrawal appeals, has taken a certain grim satisfaction from them: They amount to a tacit American recognition that, as far as Washington is concerned, India can handle the situation as it sees fit. And this it is doing, in an increasingly confident and aggressive mood.

Whether India is wise to proceed so is quite another matter. Pakistan could well decide to retaliate in, say, Kashmir, where it could hurt India more than it can in the east. Delhi's standing in the world, including the United States, is bound to fall as its image changes from victim to aggressor and exploiter of Pakistan's plight. If East Pakistan becomes an independent Bengal nation, its terrible poverty and the lure it will doubtless have for Indian West Bengal could cause India further political woes. Thoughtful Indians are aware of these possibilities of the future, even as they yield to the pressures of the moment.

We continue to believe that, in the absence of an early (and unexpected) political compromise by President Yahya, Mr. Nixon must take the crisis to the United Nations. The results of such an initiative might well be disappointing: We nourish no illusions about that. To do less, however, is to set a damaging example of disregard for international peace. Neither the United States nor the United Nations can afford that display.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Threat to the Peace

A major victim of the rapidly expanding war between India and Pakistan may yet be the United Nations and the principle of international cooperation for peace which it embodies.

Although the threat posed by the Pakistani repression in East Bengal and the consequent flood of refugees into India has long been apparent, and has long since become manifest in direct combat between Indian and Pakistani forces, the world organization has made no move to intervene. It has been immobilized by refusal of the principally interested parties, including the major powers, to face up to their charter obligations to confront the issues forthrightly in the Security Council.

The most disturbing delinquency is that India, which on the one hand argues that the repression in East Pakistan "is a threat to our security," as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has declared, and on the other hand insists that the problems of Pakistan are strictly an internal Pakistani affair, not subject to United Nations intervention. The Indians can't have it both ways.

If the events inside Pakistan since last March indeed pose a threat to India's own internal security, the Indians have an obligation to present their case—which is a persuasive one—to the world body before taking the perilous military actions which they have already initiated along the Indian border with East Pakistan.

Pakistan has gone through the motions of inviting UN intervention of sorts but on terms clearly prejudicial to the interests of the repressed Bengalis and their Indian allies. The failure of the Pakistanis so far to risk a call for Security Council consideration of the issues is an indication of the weakness of their case and of the opportunities open to New Delhi if the Indians themselves would bring their grievances before that forum.

A State Department spokesman said the other day that Washington was refraining from any call for Security Council action at this time in order to continue with "quiet diplomacy." But Washington's quiet diplomacy over the last eight months has conspicuously failed to induce Islamabad to move toward the political accommodation with elected Bengali leaders that is essential to defuse the current crisis.

Especially after suspending further arms shipments to India, as was quite properly done Wednesday, the United States could now afford to take a public stand at the United Nations in behalf of a peaceful solution to this political problem that is shattering the peace of the subcontinent and threatening the peace of the world. A strong Security Council resolution, even if ultimately vetoed by Peking, might yet move President Yahya of Pakistan in a way that provocative Indian military action will not.

Although the major powers have conflicting commitments on the subcontinent, they have an overriding common interest in avoiding a major conflict, as indeed do India and Pakistan themselves. The best remaining opportunity to achieve this common goal is to refer the problem promptly to the Security Council, which was created for just such crises and which cannot long survive as a credible institution if it remains in its present state of withering neglect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Group of 10 Meeting

In the event of a 4 to 6 percent devaluation of the dollar—percentages most often referred to in conversations—the franc would not budge, which in commercial terms would amount to a revaluation of our currency. Paris seems to have realized that the present system (permanent devaluation of the franc moored to the dollar) is an additional and important cause of domestic price inflation. Since then, the atmosphere has been much better among European countries, everyone being now convinced that it is not Paris that blocks the negotiations; all attention now focuses on what Washington will decide and chances of agreement among the Ten appear weak.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Rhodesian Settlement

Labor's indignation at what it calls the government's "sell-out" over Rhodesia was not much more convincing yesterday than when the agreement was explained last week. Then, taken aback both by what Sir Alec Douglas-Home had achieved where Harold Wilson had failed and by the elaborate interlocking arrangements that he had devised with or without the aid of matchsticks—the opposition in effect reserved its attack. On Wednesday this amounted to no more than a sterile repetition that deadlock, whatever the consequences, was better than an imperfect agreement, whatever its merits.

Mr. Healey saw, instead of unimpeded progress to majority rule, "the greatest obstacle race of all time." The truth is that the existing absolute blockage, which could only be removed, if ever, by a civil or general war, is replaced by upward steps which the Africans will be encouraged and assisted to climb. If Sir Alec's judgment or integrity is doubted, the best witness is Lord Goodman, who was legal adviser both to him and to Mr. Wilson. His belief was that the settlement was the best that the British negotiators, or anybody else, could reasonably have achieved, and that "therefore it would have been an act of consummate folly to reject it."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

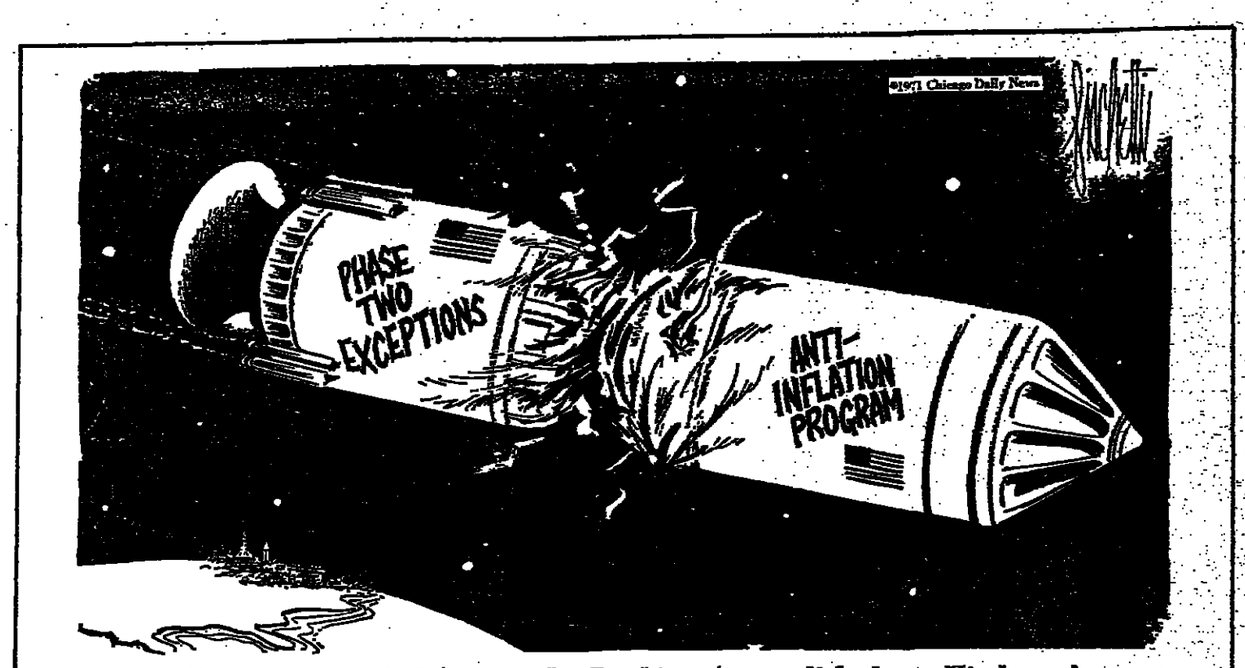
December 3, 1896

BERLIN—There is excellent reason to believe that the German Emperor and Empress will go to England next year to be present at the Queen's celebration [Victoria Jubilee] and that they will be accompanied by their older sons, Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, and all the other near relations of Her Majesty, or, at least, most of them. The Emperor and Empress of Russia are also expected to visit England on the occasion.

Fifty Years Ago

December 3, 1921

LONDON—The Irish negotiations reached a most critical stage, when Messrs. Collins and Griffith set out for Dublin tonight, with what is regarded officially as the last word of Mr. Lloyd George for some time, unless the new draft terms are approved without drastic reservations. This time the decisions are flatly up to Sinn Fein. The premier wants a reply by Sunday in order that he may communicate with Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier.



'Spaceship to Mission Control—Docking Accomplished . . . Kinda . . .'

Old Clouds in Eastern Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

OSLO.—In this time of great diplomatic bargaining, shifting power patterns and kaleidoscopic changes on the international scene, the only region where one can reckon there will be no fundamental transformation is Eastern Europe.

The region east of the Stettin (Szczecin)-Trieste line will remain Communist in ideology and dominated by Moscow regardless of what happens elsewhere in the world. Moreover, it is likely that Soviet domination will increase in area, if not intensity, rather than decrease.

There is every probability that when the aging Marshal Tito dies, Moscow will use every trick short of outright intervention to try and either disintegrate Yugoslavia or bring it under Kremlin influence, something that has not been the case for 23 years.

Eastern Europe has been regarded as a kind of backyard by the Russians since czarist days although, until Hitler's defeat, this interest never paid off in equivalent suzerainty. Stalin staked out a claim to domination east of the Stettin-Trieste line and the Kremlin seems to hanker after Czar Nicholas I's idea—Where the Russian flag once flies it shall never be hauled down.

Incomplete Control

This is not a question of flag-flying in an administrative sense but in an ideological, economic and security sense. The kind of domination Stalin wanted was broken by Tito in 1948. Despite violence in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, Soviet control was never re-established over the whole region.

Successful independent-of-Moscow regimes have been maintained for years in Albania, Yugoslavia and Romania. It is clear the Kremlin would like to end what it regards as this anomaly by soldering up leaks in its Warsaw Pact military and Comecon economic alliance systems.

Although mentioned only in connection with Soviet policy objectives of a European security conference and mutual and balanced force reductions, designed to ease relationships on this continent and also to ease United States influence out, East Europe is always in the back of Russian minds. For East Europe has been the traditional path of invading armies over the centuries and it is a sine qua non of Kremlin policy that the Soviet position there shall not become weaker.

Moscow talks of doing away with "blocs" in world affairs but it doesn't contemplate yielding its hold on Eastern Europe. It has played a modest and retiring game in Latin America over recent years and has been pleased to see an inferential U.S. abandonment of Washington's "liberation" policy in East Europe.

The U.S.S.R. seems prepared to reduce somewhat its dynamism in the Mediterranean basin, displaying a less bellicose Middle Eastern attitude. It has moved to a new dialogue with the United States and may be ready to start another with Peking. However, the one area not up for grabs—by anyone but Moscow—lies between the Baltic and the Adriatic.

Consolidation

Today the Soviet Union is far more calm, mature and less jingoistic than it was in Stalin's time. It is also stronger, both actually and relatively, and subtler in the ways of world diplomacy. Therefore it is unlikely the Kremlin either expects or wants a major crisis over Eastern Europe when it believes the time has arrived to consolidate its position.

But Tito is now an elderly Diocletian living on an isolated Adriatic pleasure dome from which he ventures rarely except for grand diplomatic forays. The moment of change approaches in Yugoslavia. The marshal has sought to prepare for this by naming a ruling collegium as well as a secret council of elders representing all peoples of that multinational state.

But the Russians are making their own quiet preparations to stir centrifugal Yugoslav forces when the marshal dies. Should that strategy succeed, it is but a step to put the squeeze on Ceausescu's stubborn Romania and press against tiny Albania, China's impoverished European satellite.

What could prevent this? NATO has already demonstrated —most recently three years ago in Czechoslovakia—that it is prepared to do no more than grumble even if Soviet policy is applied brutally in Eastern Europe. China, worried about its long Asian border with the U.S.S.R., is hardly likely to do more than protest from its new United Nations seat. As for the United States — it has amply shown it has other fish in other parts to fry.

Nixon's Shift on Taiwan Issue

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has plainly switched his attitude on the thorny problem of Taiwan as he prepares to seek an eventual accommodation with the Chinese Communist leaders in Peking in late February.

On April 29, just as his efforts to arrange his forthcoming trip to China were getting under way, the President dismissed the idea that the Taiwan problem could be resolved through talks between Peking and Taiwan. He said at the time: "I think that is a nice legalistic way to approach it, but I think it is completely unrealistic."

But Tuesday, in contrast, Henry A. Kissinger repeated three times in the course of a 45-minute briefing that the Nixon administration now believes that the Taiwan question, which has blocked an improvement in Sino-American relations for two decades, should be settled through "direct negotiations" between Peking and Taiwan.

The President's national security adviser was careful to point out that the United States is "not encouraging" an accord between the Communists and Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists. He added, though, that the "best way" for the rival regimes to resolve their differences is to "deal with each other."

Dramatic Shift

This dramatic shift in the administration's position does not necessarily mean that Nixon is planning to abandon Chiang Kai-shek. On the contrary, Kissinger reiterated Tuesday what the President has emphasized on earlier occasions—that the United States will continue to honor its commitment to defend Taiwan.

What is significantly new, however, is that the President has no intention of permitting the complicated Taiwan question to interfere with his attempts to reach a rapprochement with the Communists.

In short, the administration is effectively taking the view for the first time that the Taiwan issue is a "Chinese problem" that the governments on both sides of the strait are capable of handling themselves.

The interesting angle in this instance is that it is not appreciably different from the real rather than rhetorical position expressed by the Communists.

The standard litany that has come out of Peking over the past 20 years has been that Taiwan is an integral part of Chinese territory, and that its return to the motherland has been systematically sabotaged by the "U.S. imperialists."

In reality, however, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai and the more pragmatic Communists have become increasingly aware that they cannot paralyze their relations with the world for the sake of their claim to the island.

Diluting Principles

They demonstrated this a year ago when, establishing diplomatic ties with Canada, they diluted their principles and conceded that the Canadians need only "note" Peking's claim to sovereignty over Taiwan.

By accepting that formula, which was quickly adopted by Italy and other countries eager to recognize Peking, the Communists were signalling their willingness to shelve the Taiwan issue if it prevented them from improving their international posture.

Until recently, conventional wisdom held that the Communists would prove more intractable with the United States because of the presence of American troops on Taiwan and the U.S. defense treaty with the Chiang Kai-shek government.

Last summer, however, Chou En-lai displayed flexibility when he suggested that he was in no hurry to settle the Taiwan question. Talks on the problem had been going on between U.S. and Communist diplomats for 16 years, Chou said, implying that Sino-American relations could be improved even if the Taiwan issue remained unresolved.

On one point, though, Chou was adamant. "The liberation of Taiwan is China's internal affair which brooks no foreign interference," he asserted.

By advocating that Peking and Taiwan settle their differences through "direct negotiations," the Nixon administration essentially agrees with Chou. For Kissinger also said Tuesday, in effect, that the problem is an internal Chinese matter.

Underlying this attitude on the part of the administration is the President's apparent conviction, as Kissinger explained it Tuesday, that the United States is merely on the brink of a relationship with China.

One of the remarkable features of the President's initiatives at the outset, Kissinger said, was the difficulty involved in establishing "even rudimentary communications" with the Chinese after two decades of mutual hostility and mistrust.

In that respect, Kissinger went on, Mr. Nixon's planned visit to China differs drastically from his forthcoming summit meeting in Moscow.

The United States and the Soviet Union have had diplomatic links for 40 years and their relations have been "intense" since 1955, Kissinger pointed out. Therefore, he said, the administration could look forward to "concrete" results in Moscow.

Kissinger stressed, on the other hand, that the United States and China are just at "the beginning of a process." As he put it, the two countries are striving to set their "general philosophical directions" and, consequently, it would be expecting too much to anticipate the same kind of "concrete" results that may emerge in Moscow.

The "minimum" the administration hopes to achieve in Peking, said Kissinger, is "better understanding."

In their tacit agreement to disagree on the crucial Taiwan issue, then, the President and the Communist leaders have at least taken a major step toward that understanding.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

The Great Powers

Re James Reston's article ("Where are the 'Great Powers'?": IHT, Nov. 25).—I can only regret that he didn't publish it earlier. Forces "threatening the peace of the area" have been active for the past nine months, and Article One of the UN Charter ("effective collective measures for the *prevention and removal* of threats to the peace") should have been invoked against the Bengali refugees long ago. Should one conclude that collective action by the Great Powers is being recommended at this time because it is at last possible "without damage to their own national interests?"

Paris. BALVEER ARORA.

Bangla Desh

We find The Washington Post's editorial "War on the Subcontinent" (IHT, Nov. 25) very interesting. We are writing this letter to refute a point made by many Western diplomats and journalists reiterated in your editorial.

When Pakistan was formed in the year 1947 out of two geographically separated, culturally and racially distinct groups of people it was like a wedlock between two very different individuals. The mutual trust and respect that is essential to the survival of any such relationship unfortunately did not develop in this case over the years. On the contrary, the shameless exploitation of one group (people in East Pakistan) by the other (people in West Pakistan) relentlessly drove the erstwhile marriage of convenience towards a breaking point, where it is now.

The argument, that the Indian State of West Bengal might find an independent Bangla Desh more attractive should not deter India from lending moral support to the just cause of the freedom of 75 million people from perpetual slavery, is morally bankrupt. The Bengalis in West Bengal would have no reason to find a merger with an independent Bangla Desh attractive so long as they are not discriminated against.

S. K. MUKHOPADHYAY,
RAMA MUKHOPADHYAY,
SUPRIYA RAY,
SILA RAY.

Heidelberg.

The Long View

Shouldn't there be some commemoration (or memorial?) for the 56th anniversary of the first film festival, held in Monte Carlo and reported in the Paris Herald of Dec. 4-5 1915? This is the eighth time a Sat.-Sun. in December has fallen on the 4th and 5th since 1915, and it will happen only 4 more times in this century—the last one in 1999. Incidentally, the perpetual calendar in the World Almanac runs from 1800 to 2059, but the one in the Los Angeles phone book runs until only the year 2000. Do you suppose the P.T.&T. knows something that the Almanac doesn't?

AL. HIX.

London.

Asking Sadat

Mr. Sadat has been objecting strenuously for a long time to the sale of Phantom planes to Israel. Now he objects to the sale of Lance missiles. Inasmuch as he adamantly continues to refuse to hold either direct or indirect peace talks with Israeli representatives perhaps he could create a precedent and start the ball rolling by sitting down with Israeli Army experts and deciding together which arms he is willing to let them buy.

Rome. ALFRED COHEN.

Democrats Crowding The Field

By David S. Brode

WASHINGTON.—The Democratic candidates' field is growing. Now it is Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, who is responding to the subliminal summons of the electorate and talk about making himself the seventh (or is it eleventh) contender in the race.

There is a danger in this, but it's not the one that is now discussed. The conventional observation is that the profusion of candidates indicates the Democrats are hopelessly split and will be unable to make a serious challenge to President Nixon.

That is incorrect, or at least impressionistic. What the big field indicates is simply the obvious fact that the Democrats, at this point, are not agreed upon the identity of their strongest nominee.

Time to Worry

But it is a mistake to think that a big field hurts the opposition party's prospects for victory. On the contrary, the time to worry is when no one seems to want the nomination.

Wide-open competition can be —and usually is—a source of strength to the opposition party. Each candidacy is a vehicle for bringing a certain constituency into the party's affairs, a device for actively involving several thousand people. Involvement is the start of success for a party.

The danger of wide-open competition lies elsewhere. One problem is financial: there can be so many candidates in the primaries that they dry up the money supply for the general election.

The other danger is that the divisions opened by the contest for the nomination may not heal after the prize has been awarded.

This danger, too, is real, but it is not so great for the Democrats at the moment as is commonly supposed. Both history and common sense would indicate that the degree of bitterness in a party does not depend on the size of the field of candidates but on the contentiousness of the issues on which the battle for the nomination has been fought.

The Democrats had a large field of hopefuls in 1952, but there was little trouble uniting behind Adlai Stevenson. They had only three contenders in 1968, but never did unite behind Hubert Humphrey.

The reason was that the Vietnam issue divided Democrats in 1968 in a way that neither Korean war issue nor any other had divided them in 1952.

Similarly, the Republicans were in 1964 and united in 1968 because there were fewer contenders for the nomination in the latter year (there were not) because the issues raised by Richard Nixon's candidacy were not nearly so controversial as those evoked by Barry Goldwater.

At the moment, there is a strong emotional charge on the issue dividing the Democratic candidates. Vietnam, thanks to Mr. Nixon, is moving offstage. On the economy and most other domestic issues the various Democrats sound like echoes of each other.

Defense Issue

But the defense issue, or the national priorities issue, if you prefer, is not the kind of emotional issue, the kind of split or issue, that Vietnam was for many Democrats in 1968, because it is complex and multifaceted, it is less likely to polarize the party.

The problem the big Democratic field poses is not that it dooms the Democrats to defeat; the problem is that it makes it difficult to obtain meaningful debate about the Democratic alternative to Richard Nixon's policies.

Instead of a focused discussion among three or four major contenders, with a limited agenda of issues, there will be a babel of voices on the Democratic side. The resulting confusion may not be harmful to the Democrats; what is important to them is that their party be perceived as offering *something* different from what Richard Nixon is purveying. But it may well be hazardous to the citizen trying to discern what the Democratic alternative is.

Mr. Nixon got into office largely by exploiting the errors of his predecessor, while artfully concealing his own alternative plans. There is nothing unconstitutional or illegal about the Democrats trying to win in 1972 by the same device, and given the size of the Democratic field, that is probably what will happen.

But it takes the content out of a campaign, and leaves it filled with rhetoric and personal pizzazz, and that's not a sustaining diet for long.

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Dispatches

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News Analyses

Money Pact Would Help U.S. ...

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (WP).—If the money and trade crisis can be settled with a new package of exchange rates, as now seems likely, U.S. stock markets could get a new lease of life and President Nixon important help in next year's election.

International monetary experts are now predicting that a "reflow" of some $10 billion to $12 billion in dollars could be expected by 1972, much of which would be invested in stocks.

"American stocks will look good to Europeans," said one senior economist, "because an expansion is under way here, and things in Europe are sluggish or in recession."

Analysts think that the Wall Street recovery of nearly 50 points in the past week reflected hope for settlement of the international money problem.

Speculation Finished

In part, the return of dollars would represent the conviction *that the dollar had depreciated* as far as is likely. And conversely, with exchange rates fixed at new levels, the opportunity for big speculative gains would be over, at least for the time being.

The assumption in informed circles is that when the deal is finally made, there will be an average depreciation of the dollar by 12 or 13 percent, of which a devaluation of the dollar (via a gold price increase) would account for about 7 percent.

Changes in the other currencies would vary widely: Japan would upvalue the yen by at least 10 percent; the deutsche mark would go up 6 or 7 percent; but the French franc, British pound, Italian lira, and Scandinavian currencies would not change at all.

The advantage in world markets given to U.S. goods by these various shifts could produce an American trade surplus of as much as $5 billion in 1972, and $8 billion in 1973, according to some sources.

The American ploy of suggesting a 10 percent increase in the price of gold is considered a brilliant and bold strategic move. Having acquiesced at last in principle *to a gold price increase*, the Americans made the 10 percent offer to shake more realistic concessions from the European negotiators.

A 10 percent devaluation of the dollar would provide a bigger trading edge for the United States than many countries, especially the French and British, want or can afford.

The move by Treasury Secretary John B. Connally thus was designed to encourage the rest of the Group of Ten countries to sweeten their own original offer of currency appreciation, apparently only 8 percent in the first Rome go-around. But the U.S. position was to seek at least an 11 percent appreciation of rates against the dollar.

The American negotiating team went to Rome, it was learned, ready to make the offer on gold at a timely moment. "We would be fools," says a top man on the Nixon team, "to throw away a good deal that we have come so close to because of an ideological hang-up on gold."

Congressional sources indicate that there will be little trouble in securing approval of a gold price increase. Administration officials *expect to be able to hold out the* promise of a resolution of most of the U.S. international trade and monetary problems if it goes through.

...But Are Fixed Rates a Panacea?

By Alfred L. Malabre Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—Reports that a monetary agreement seems likely in the weeks ahead have produced a joyous reaction on Wall Street and other financial centers.

Is the joy justified? It all depends on what sort of monetary arrangement is reached.

If, as the reports from Rome indicate, the arrangement turns out to be some new form of the fixed-rate system that preceded the recent breakdown, the joy well may prove unjustified. The record suggests that fixed rates are not the panacea that many apparently believe them to be.

In practice, fixed-rate arrangements provide anything but certainty. Between 1944, when the present fixed-rate system was conceived at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, and mid-August, when the system finally collapsed, 45 countries changed the international rates for their currencies. In some instances, changes were repeated many times.

More Changes Ahead

Fixed-rate advocates contend that any new agreement now will contain a realistic realignment of rates, so that major adjustments will be unnecessary for a long time. The postwar record, however, suggests that rates could get out of line again sooner than planners might anticipate.

Strictly speaking, the system that collapsed did permit a very slight fluctuation of rates, up to 1 percent on either side of the designated parity between particular currencies. It is widely expected that this band may be widened by a percentage point or two under any new agreement.

It is doubtful, however, that a wider band of fluctuation would have significantly reduced the number of disruptive currency changes that occurred between 1944 and mid-August.

Advocates of fixed rates say the great growth of world trade and capital flows since 1944 was due to the fixed-rate system.

But it seems that the main reason for the growth was the availability of U.S. capital, especially in the early years. This capital was sorely needed to rebuild war-ravaged economies in Western Europe and Japan. As the rebuilding progressed, world economic activity expanded apace.

System Not Discussed

The conviction that freely floating rates would generate unacceptable uncertainty in international transactions is so widespread that the idea has hardly been seriously discussed.

But Darryl R. Francis, president of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, in an article in the bank's November Review, argues that such a system "would best solve our current difficulties and would assure a permanent exchange-rate mechanism which should be free of the type of trade slowdowns we are experiencing now."

He concedes that "continuous small changes in exchange rates would induce marginally greater daily risks" for international businessmen. However, precisely because constant adjustments to marketplace forces are occurring, the danger of occasional, but large and highly disruptive, rate changes, as took place repeatedly after 1944, would virtually be eliminated.

Mr. Francis notes with interest the recent behavior of so-called forward rates in currency dealings, which in effect represent the premium a trader must pay to ensure delivery of some currency at a specified price at some future date. He concedes that the costs of this currency hedging have increased since Aug. 15, but adds: "Interestingly enough, however, the increases are minimal where the float is 'clean' and large where central-bank intervention is either present or anticipated."

Cause of Risks

His conclusion: "From reading reports of the present international economic crisis one gets an impression that the current decline in global trade is caused by the so-called floating of exchange rates... Nothing can be further from the truth. In the first place, the crisis existed prior to the floating of rates and secondly, the rates are not being allowed to float freely. The high risks which are instrumental in the decline of trade are not created by the flexibility of the exchange rate, but by the anticipations of a new and unpredictable exchange-rate fix."

Other attributes of a floating-rate system include the likelihood that no unwanted accumulations of currencies could occur, because rates would respond immediately to the forces of supply and demand. Also, it would be possible for governments to pursue independent domestic economic policies, without being burdened by some trading partner whose currency is being held at an unrealistically high or low rate of exchange.

Still, freely floating rates do not seem in prospect. Instead, the news reports indicate that it is back to fixed rates, perhaps with a slightly wider band. It is also back to fixed rates in a post-postwar world, where a super-prosperous America will not be around to help other economies.

Reserves Set Another U.K. High in Month

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Britain's reserves of gold and foreign currency jumped £151 million last month to their highest level since the start of World War II—£2,322 billion, the Treasury said today.

Despite this 14th consecutive monthly rise in reserves, the government decided against a further easing of credit to stimulate the economy and curb unemployment.

The Bank of England set its discount rate, which governs the price of all lending here, at 5 percent, unchanged from last week. The bank usually sets the discount rate on Thursday just before announcing its weekly balance of monetary movements.

The national reserves include gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights in the International Monetary Fund.

Mostly in Dollars

Although British trade dealings during November were in surplus, most of the increase in the reserves was believed to be dollars bought up by the Bank of England to support the dollar during the international monetary crisis.

Today's announcement of the Bank of England's discount rate had been awaited with interest in business circles because of reports earlier in the week that the government planned an early cut in the rate together with a 10 percent slash of sales taxes to spur the economy and fight unemployment.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, who returned earlier today from the Rome meeting of the Group of Ten, described the reports as "wholly without foundation."

He told the House of Commons the government had not discussed either tax cuts or the lowering of the discount rate. "What is more, they are not being considered," he said.

BP Doubles Profit in First Nine Months

Third-Quarter Net Up 69%; Sales Also Rise

LONDON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum Co. net profit more than doubled in the nine months to Sept. 30, rising to £121.9 million from £58.9 million in the same period last year—an increase of 106.9 percent.

Issuing these figures today, BP also said that third-quarter profit rose 69 percent to £35.7 million from £21.1 million in the year-ago period.

Both figures are before making allowance for the transitional tax relief that BP is entitled to, which means that the profits tend to be somewhat understated.

The company said sales for the third quarter rose 24 percent to £503.2 million compared with £405.6 million a year ago. Sales for the nine months were £1.56 billion, up 29 percent from £1.2 billion *in the same period last* year.

The board said that due mainly to the recession of industrial activity in Europe, product sales fell below expectation toward the end of the third quarter and are continuing at a reduced level during the fourth quarter.

This fall in demand has caused product prices to be affected in some areas, the board said.

Group sales of crude oil in the third quarter were 26.9 million tons, up from 21.5 million, while sales of crude oil in the nine-month period were 78.7 million tons, compared with 61.6 million in the same period last year.

Third-quarter sales of products, including chemicals, were 22 million tons, down from 23.9 million, and nine-month sales were 73.3 million tons, down from 76.9 million.

Natural-gas sales in the quarter were 30.875 billion cubic feet, compared with 18.599 billion. Nine-month sales were 89.612 billion cubic feet, up from 64.525 billion.

GM's Korean Venture

SEOUL, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—Shinjin Motor Co. said today it plans to form a joint venture with General Motors in February to begin auto production in South Korea in July. A Shinjin spokesman said the two firms have agreed on an equity investment of $50 million to $60 million in the project, to be equally controlled.

Capital Spending Falls; Splurge Seen Coming

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Corporate capital spending fell in the third quarter but business plans a big splurge in the fourth quarter and early 1972, the Commerce Department reported today.

Spending on plant and equipment fell $860 million in the third quarter—the first decline since a $3.25 billion fall in the 1970 fourth quarter, the department said.

However, businessmen surveyed in October and November said they expect outlays to rise $3.27 billion in the fourth quarter to an annual rate of $84.02 billion, the department said.

Businessmen said they anticipated a further $3.12 billion increase in the 1972 first quarter and a $1.33 billion second-quarter gain.

If the expectations are realized, spending in the first half of next year will be 6.5 percent above the projected second half of 1971 and 9 percent above actual first-half spending.

Capital expenditures for 1971 as a whole now are expected to rise 2.2 percent over 1970 spending to an annual rate of $81.47 billion.

The projection is essentially unchanged from the August survey and compares with a 5.5 percent increase in 1970 over 1969.

All of the anticipated 1971 spending gains are in the nonmanufacturing industries for which businessmen are predicting an overall 7.3 percent increase.

The manufacturing industries are expected to show a 5.4 percent spending decline overall with a 9.5 percent drop in outlays for durables and a 1.4 percent drop in non-durables spending.

U.S. Files Anti-Trust Action On Chicago Board of Trade

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Justice Department opened a major anti-trust assault yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade that could mean serious anti-trust problems for the New York Stock Exchange and other securities exchanges.

The department filed a civil suit to prohibit the Board of Trade, the nation's largest commodity exchange, from fixing commission rates and brokerage fees charged by brokers trading commodity futures contracts.

It is the first anti-trust suit filed by the government challenging the legality of commission rates fixed by any commodity or securities exchange.

Richard W. McLaren, head of the department's anti-trust division, said the suit alleges the activities of the board and its members deprived the public of its right to trade commodity futures contracts on the exchange at competitively determined commission rates and brokerage fees.

The suit also charges that price competition in the sale of services among member brokers of the Board of Trade also has been eliminated.

A commodity futures contract is an agreement for the delivery *of a specified quantity of a* commodity at a future date and price determined at the time the agreement is executed. Minimum commission rates range from $12.50 to $33.00 on each contract.

An official statement issued in Chicago said the board believes the government "is trying to bring about a change in industry practice. We do not believe that we are or have been in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act or any other anti-trust legislation."

The New York Stock Exchange has been hit in recent years with a number of anti-trust suits challenging its commission-rate fixing, and certain other practices, but all these lawsuits have been filed by private parties. In the leading private suit thus far, the Supreme Court held that the Big Board is not entitled to blanket immunity from the anti-trust laws, but left unclear what aspects of exchange conduct are subject to anti-trust challenge.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their overseas branches dropped $206 million in the week ended Nov. 24 to $3.149 billion outstanding, the Federal *Reserve reported yesterday.*

Prices Rise In N.Y. After Weak Start

Week's Strong Gains Cause Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The stirring New York Stock Exchange rally was slowed by profit-taking today, but prices posted a general advance for the fifth straight session.

Providing the stimulus for this dramatic recovery has been progress reported from Rome on steps to resolve the international monetary crisis.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished with a gain of 2.78 at 848.79. This brought its cumulative advance since Thanksgiving to a shade more than 50.

Profit-taking and consolidation in the wake of such sharp gains is a normal procedure, Wall Street analysts were quick to note.

The Dow was in minus territory all *morning and then* recovered to move ahead more than 4 at 2.30 p.m. before giving up some ground in the final hour.

Volume ran at a heavy rate of 17.78 million shares, although this represented the slowest pace of a torrid week.

Corning Glass Works fell 4 1/2 to 180 1/2 after climbing 10 1/2 yesterday. Levitz dropped 2 while Bausch & Lomb gave up 3 3/8.

Among other glamour issues, Comsat rose 3 and International Flavors & Fragrances, a longtime institutional favorite, gained 2 3/4.

Under the surface of the price changes, analysts pointed to the resiliency of certain stocks in the face of adverse news. "It's a sign that psychology has changed," said one broker.

Control Data, for example, rose 3 5/8 to 41 5/8. Earlier this week, the company reported a sharp decline in quarterly profits that reflected a widening loss in its computer operations.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices were mixed, despite earlier losses during the midday session. The exchange index rose 2 cents to 24.42. Volume declined, however, to 4,792,000 shares from yesterday's 5,286,000 shares.

On the bond market, corporates closed up 1/4 to 3/8 point as institutions moved into the market late in the day, while governments worked slightly higher in light activity but closed slightly *off their best levels of the day.*

Bell System May Seek $25 Billion Financing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—American Telephone & Telegraph foresees external financing requirements of up to $25 billion in the period 1971-1975, president and treasurer J. J. Scanlon said today.

He was testifying before the Securities & Exchange Commission hearings on the securities industry.

Mr. Scanlon also said the Bell system has reached a point where "substantial complements of equity financing—upwards of $1.5 billion annually—will be required in order to maintain a sound capital structure and a high-quality credit standing."

Commenting on the structure of the stock markets, Mr. Scanlon said AT&T favors active primary and secondary markets in which both large and small investors can participate.

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Old-established member firm of the New York Stock Exchange with already existing European headquarters, is looking for an aggressive sales executive for its new office in the southern part of Germany.

Fluency in the German language, knowledge of the German market and several years of business exprience are required.

A guaranteed salary plus an incentive program is offered for qualified individuals.

Box D 2,927, Herald Tribune, Paris.



The facts behind the world's most interesting bird.

Thousands of years ago, according to legend, a fabulous bird called the 'Homa' brought good fortune to Cyrus the Great. He created an empire which has just celebrated its 2,500th anniversary in Iran.

Today you can see this majestic bird on the tailplane of every jet in Iran Air's All-Boeing fleet. It's our inspiration.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
18¾	13	AbacusF	.74g	18	156	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
60	45	ACF Ind	2.40	52	49¾	51	49¾	50½	+ ½
17½	10½	AcmeClev	.80	10	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12¾	+ ⅝
64½	42⅜	Acme Mkt	2b	45	43	43	42¾	43⅝	— ⅛
14¾	12	AdmsEx	.86g	19	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
19½	9	Ad Mill	.5	15	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
49¼	23⅜	Address	.75g	180	32⅞	32⅞	32	32¼	— ⅜
21	8	Admiral		85	17	17	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
70¼	48¾	AetnaLife	1.60	347	61½	62⅜	61	61½	— ½
53½	39¼	AetnaLif	pf 2	6	53	53½	53	53	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Aguirre	Co	3	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
29½	18	Aileen	Inc	48	21¾	22	21¼	21¼	+ ½
57¼	44⅞	Air Prod	.20b	24	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
26½	16¼	Aircoinc	.80g	32	18¼	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	AJ Industries		27	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
46⅝	32¼	Alcoa	1a	60	33	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
18	15¾	Ala Gas	1.10	3	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
29⅛	14⅜	Alaska Inters		83	17⅞	19	17½	18⅝	+ ⅜
46	23½	A'be.toC	.32	7	25	25½	25	25⅛	+ ½
15¼	10⅝	Albertsns	.36	21	11	11	11	11	
24¼	15	Alcan Alum	1	266	16¼	17	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
24½	12⅝	AlcoStand	.30	36	15⅜	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
46⅞	33⅜	Alcon Lab	.26	25	44⅛	46	44⅛	46	+ 1⅞
31⅝	18	Alexndrs	.30g	45	23	23	22	22½	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅛	AlMinLf	.24g	52	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	
18½	9½	Alleg Cp	.20g	52	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	
32½	16	AllegLud	1.40	77	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
45¾	35	AllegLud	pf 3	7	36¾	37	36½	36½	
25⅞	19½	AllegPw	1.36	x62	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
25⅛	13⅜	AllenElE	.87f	56	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	22⅜	Allied Ch	1.20	117	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	26⅛	Allid Main	.45	16	35	35	35	35½	+ 1
22⅞	15⅜	AlldMills	.75	10	17½	17½	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
22⅝	14½	Allied Fd	.68	33	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	40	AlliedPd	pf 3	1	45	45	45	45	+ 1
37⅞	24⅛	AlliedStr	1.40	44	27¾	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
10	5	Allied Super		161	5⅞	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
9-16	⅛	AlldSupmk	rt	199	½	9-16	½	9-16	+ 1-16
19⅜	10½	AllisCh	.20g	70	11⅜	11⅝	11	11¼	
27½	20½	AllrigtAut	.60	6	24½	24½	24½	24½	
19¾	12⅜	AlphaPC	.10p	23	14⅛	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
70	36	Alcos	1.80	234	40⅝	42¾	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
16¼	9⅝	AMBAC	.56	57	11⅞	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25½	19¼	Amer Es	1.20	8	20¼	20½	20	20	— ⅛
44⅝	38	Am Es	pf2.60	2	38½	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅛
71½	25¼	AmHess	.23i	285	42	42⅜	41	41⅜	— ⅛
157¾	78½	AmeH	pf3.50	63	93½	94	92	93½	— 1
78	53½	AAirFiltr	.80	27	77¼	77⅛	76⅜	77	
40⅜	21⅞	Am Airl	.40p	400	39¼	40	38¾	39⅛	— ⅜
25	10	ABaker	.25g	68	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	37	A Brnds	2.20	256	42½	43	41⅞	43	— ⅛
51¼	25	AmBdcst	1.20	112	50¼	50⅝	5J	50½	— ⅛
40⅞	30¼	AmBdgM	.24	2	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
45⅛	29⅜	Am Can	2.20	126	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	A Can	pf1.75	5	27½	28⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	5½	Am Cem	.33f	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30⅜	23¾	A Chain	1.60	24	24	24	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
26⅜	19⅜	ACrySug	1.40	5	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅜
3⅞	2⅝	A Cyan	1.25	389	30	30⅛	29½	30⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	Am Distill	1	6	17	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	ADistTel	.40g	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅜	Am DuaVest		8	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
14⅜	11⅜	ADuaVt	pf.84	7	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½	
37⅜	25¼	AmElPw	1.70	542	28	28¼	27¾	28	— ⅛
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp Ind		122	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
23¼	16⅜	Am Fin	1.10	72	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21½	17⅜	AmFin	pf1.50	x110	19	19½	19	19½	+ 1
24⅞	17⅜	AGnBd	1.77g	91	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
25	6	A Medicnsr	3g	2972	6	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
35⅝	27⅜	A Gnln	pf1.80	14	32¼	32⅝	32	32	— ⅛
14½	6⅞	Am Hdst	.40	17	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
84⅞	70	A Home	1.70	146	85	85⅞	84½	85	+ ⅛
123¼	104⅜	A Home	pf 2	2	125	127½	126	127½	+ 2¼
42⅜	30⅜	Am Hosp	.56	347	37⅜	37⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	9	AmInvst	.30g	69	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
30	23⅜	A Medicorp	1.20	42	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
23½	14½	A Med corp	.25g	1	18¼	18½	18	17⅝	— ⅜
37⅜	25¼	A MilCix	1.40	160	27¾	28⅜	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
106⅝	79	AMCix	pf5.25	9	81⅞	82½	81⅞	82¼	+ ¼
9	5⅞	Am Molo.s		274	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	
43⅛	34⅜	ANatGas	2.20	93	35⅜	35¾	35¼	35⅞	— ⅛
64⅛	41½	ARedDv	.18g	85	53½	51½	50	50⅜	+ ½
21⅝	16⅜	Am Sast	.72	2	19½	19½	19	19	— ⅜
3⅜	2¼	Am Ship	.60b	93	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	16⅜	ASmelR	1.20	415	17⅜	18½	17⅜	19	+ 1¾
53⅜	31¾	AmSoAir	.70	87	38¾	38¾	34½	36⅞	— 1⅝
32¼	12	Am Stand	.40	227	13	13⅛	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
91	55	A Std	pf4.75	30	57	59	57¼	58⅜	— ⅛
22	22½	Am Sterll	.52	67	30⅜	31	30¼	31	+ ⅛
12¼	6¼	AT&T	wt	1599	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
53⅜	41⅜	Am T&T	2.60	2389	41⅞	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞	
57⅛	54	Am T&T	pf 4	145	56	56¼	56	56	— ⅛
17	12	AWatWk	.60	15	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	— ⅜
18	15½	AWW	5pf1.25	x40	17½	17½	17	17	— ½
18	15½	AW	pref 1.25	x10	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
27	13⅜	Ameron	.60	75	13⅝	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
19⅛	14¼	Ametek	.60a	91	15¾	16¾	15¾	16⅜	+ ⅜
43	27⅞	AMF	Inc	1	54	41	41⅛	40⅝	— ⅜
39⅜	28¾	Amfac	.60	91	32⅜	33⅛	32⅜	33⅛	+ 1¼
73¼	54	AMP	Inc	.44	179	59⅞	61	59½	60⅜	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅞	AmpPstr	.36g	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅜	Ampex	Corp	455	15¼	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
45	33	Amstar	1.70	42	34⅝	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Amstar	pf.40	5	9¾	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
42¼	29½	Amsted	1.60	11	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅛
9⅝	⅝	Amtel	.20	67	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
22¾	11½	ganacond	.50p	360	12¾	13¼	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
40	25¼	Anch Hock	1	72	27½	27½	27	27⅜	— ⅛
23	17⅜	Ancora	.48b	23	12½	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
47¾	35½	And Clay	1.20	7	41⅜	41⅜	41	41	— ⅜
18½	11¼	AnacheCp	.25	36	12⅜	13	12½	13	+ ⅛
36⅜	18⅜	AscoO	1.29f	30	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	8½	Apaco Co	.16	134	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
25⅞	18⅜	APL	Corp	19	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
22	17⅜	APL	pf C1.06	2	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅜	APL	pf B.50	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	7⅝	Applied	Mag	29	10¼	10¼	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
147½	117	ARA	Svc	1.18	19	144½	145	144	145	+ 1½
26¼	14¼	Arcata	.14g	34	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
39⅜	29⅞	ArcataN	pf 2	3	31½	31½	31½	31½	
48¾	33	Arch	Dan	8	37	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅛
45½	17⅜	Arctic	Entrp	185	38½	39	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅞
25	17⅜	Ariz	PSv	1.08	231	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13	3⅝	Arlens	O Str	74	4⅜	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
18½	9⅝	Arlen	RltyDv	152	13¼	14⅛	13¼	14¼	+ ⅛
22½	15½	Armco	Stl	1	85	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	— ⅜
30	26½	Armc	pf 2.10	4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
43⅜	31½	Armst	Ck .80	293	41	41⅞	41	41	
41¾	33¼	Arm	Rub 1.60	21	35⅜	37⅛	35⅜	36⅝	+ ⅜
24½	16⅞	Aro	Corp .90	9	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
41	25	Arvin	Ind 1	29	35⅜	36¼	35½	35½	+ ⅜
30½	19	Ashld	Oil 1.20	127	23½	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅝
59	43¾	AshlO	pf2.40	1	48	48	48	48	
10⅜	6⅝	Assd	Prod	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
58	40	Assd	DG 1.20	259	52¾	54	52⅝	54	+ 1¼
34	24½	Assd	Sep 1.20	1	27½	26¾	26¾	27½	— ⅛
1.40	7½	Asso	Transp	27	8½	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
21¾	11¾	Athlone	.30g	25	12	12⅜	12	12	
25½	20⅛	AlliCyEl	1.40	41	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
78¼	57⅜	All	Richfld 2	272	61½	62	61⅛	62	+ ⅞
61	51	AllRch	pf3.75	x410	53½	54½	53	54½	
133½	96½	All	Rich pf 3	3	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ 1½
53¾	45¼	AllRch	pf2.80	81	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	— ⅛
57⅜	41⅜	Alter	Corp	2	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
14½	7½	ATO	Inc .68	216	8½	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
68¼	43⅜	Autom	Data	83	67⅜	68	66¼	65⅞	— 1⅜
10⅜	4⅜	Automtn	Ind	55	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
18½	12½	Avco	Corp	70	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
5½	3⅛	Avco	Cp wt	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅜	Avnet	pf1.80	51	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	— 1½
38⅛	25½	Avnet	pf2.50	1	54	54	54	54	+ 1⅛
112	82½	Avon	Pd 1.30	343	100⅜	100⅜	99⅞	100	— ⅜
24	14½	AztecOil	1.20f	29	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	

B

43⅝	22	BackBW	.50	352	30½	30½	27¾	33½	
44⅜	25⅝	BakrOlIT	.70	87	42	42⅝	42	42½	+ ⅞
34⅜	25	Bal'y Cf	1.80	392	31½	32⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
15	7⅞	Bangor	Punt	.97	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅞	19	BangP	pf 2	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	14⅜	Barg	pf1.25	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
13⅝	9⅛	Bark	Univ		27	10⅜	10⅜	10½	— ⅛

C

53⅜	37¾	Cabot	Cp .70	19	39¾	40½	39⅝	40⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅝	5¼	Cadence	Ind	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Cal	Finanl	26	7½	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
16½	7	Calwtin	Mng	39	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
35	18¼	CampRLk	.65	61	24	26	24¼	26¼	+ 1⅛
35	25¼	Camp	Sp 1.70	147	28½	29⅝	28½	29	+ ¾
40		CanSouRy	3	z20	37½	37½	37½	37½	— 1
9	5⅞	Can Brew	.40	7	6⅛	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
19½	14¾	CanalR	1.10	3	16	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
49⅜	29	Cap C	Bdcst	30	44⅜	46½	44	44¾	— ⅛
44½	37¼	CapilHold	.44	146	43⅛	40¼	39½	40	
79¾	46¾	Carbrun	1.50	43	54⅜	54¾	53½	53½	— 1½
20⅞	13⅞	Carlisle	.60	41	18¼	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
85	68½	CaroC&Oh	5	z100	81	81	81	81	+ ¼
17¼	14½	Caro Frgt	.26	65	17	17¼	16¾	17	— ⅛
29⅞	22⅛	Caro Plt	1.46	207	24	24⅜	24	24	
24⅛	15¼	Caro Tec	1.20	31	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
44½	32	CarrierCp	.60	191	43	43½	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	14¾	CarrGen	.30m	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
20½	14⅜	CartWal	.40a	281	22¼	23⅛	19⅝	19¾	— 1⅛
27	13⅜	CashKeKe	.60	134	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
55⅞	38½	CaterTr	1.40	601	43¾	44	42¾	44	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	CCI	Corp	18	5	5⅛	5	5	
37	18	CecoCorp	.94	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	62¼	CelaneseCp	2	170	72½	72½	72	72	
65⅜	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	2	60	60	59½	59¾	— ⅜
51½	33	Cenco	Ins .30	168	41	42½	40¾	41⅜	+ 1¼
27	20¼	Cen Hud	1.48	9	22½	22½	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	23¼	CentIlLt	1.56	42	26¾	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅜
69	61	CnIllLt	pf4.50	z140	64½	5	64	65	
22⅜	17½	CentIPS	1.20	74	18¾	18½	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	21⅞	CentLaEl	1	27	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	16⅜	CenMPw	1.20	24	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	42⅜	CentSWst	2	31	46½	46⅝	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
27¼	20⅞	Cent Soya	1	22	23½	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	17	CenTelUt	.90	157	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	11½	Cerro Co	.83	142	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
45⅛	23½	Cert-teed	.80	123	43¾	43½	43	43⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	17½	CessnaAir	.60	35	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22½	— ⅛
25¼	17⅜	CFI	Stl .80a	3	23¼	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
9	2⅜	Chadbrn	Inc	66	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	3½	Chadb	pf.25p	10	3¾	3½	3¾	3½	+ ⅛
43⅝	29½	ChampS	1.20	99	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	+ ½
44⅜	29⅜	Charler	NY 2	53	32⅜	32½	32	32	
61¼	47⅞	ChaseManh	2	1155	57½	57½	56¾	56⅞	— ⅛
62⅜	32⅛	ChsMT	2.82g	143	53¾	53¾	53	53⅜	— ⅛
29	19⅜	Checker	Mot	2	20⅜	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅝	Chelsea	.24	15	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅛	Chemetron	.40	2	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
70	41½	Ches Ohio	3a	125	44	46½	47¾	47¾	+ ⅞
51¾	44½	Chesbrgh	1.44	4	54	54	54	54	
25½	22	Evans Pd	wt	12	23½	25	25½	25½	
24⅛	14	ExCelO	.80	70	14⅞	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
33½	17	Extendcare		119	21¼	21⅜	20	20⅛	— ⅜

F

22½	12⅞	Faberge	.40	139	15¾	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
44⅜	27½	FactorA	.60b	x173	29	29⅛	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	18⅜	Fairch Cam		424	28½	26½	25¼	25⅜	— 1⅛
18	11⅜	Fairfd	.36g	116	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	11½	Fairmont	.48	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
22½	15¾	Fairmnt	pf 1	1	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅜	FaisleH		51	5½	5½	5½	5½	
17⅜	10¼	FamlyFin	.40	54	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	7½	Fensteel	Inc	142	8¾	9⅛	9	9¾	+ 1
17	10	Fer West	Fin	19	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
49⅛	19¾	FershMfg	.44	54	23⅞	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅝
50	32⅜	Fieldcrst		27	42	42	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	20½	Federal	1.20	15	24⅜	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
32	23⅜	FedMog	1.80	29	26⅝	26¾	26½	26½	
80½	55	Fed NM	1.20	645	77	78½	76½	77⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	18¾	FedPapBd	1	5	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
24	12¾	FedSignS	.60	26	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4⅝	Federals	Inc	20	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
49	36⅛	FedDpSt	r 1	317	48½	48⅝	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
12½	6	Fedtrst	Dev	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
32½	20¼	Ferro	Cp .70	10	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
35	18½	Fibrebrd	.70	43	20¾	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
45⅜	40	FidUnBn	2.20	10	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
41⅞	25¼	FieldcrM	1.40	11	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
28⅝	19	Fllrot	1.40	16	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
21¼	12⅜	Fin Federain		29	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
28½	23¼	Firestone		82	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	22⅜	Fischer	1.42f	99	24⅞	25½	24½	25½	+ ⅝
77½	61½	FstMtg	2.25g	x110	24⅞	25	24¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
77½	61½	FstNatBs	3	39	65½	65¾	64½	64½	— 1⅛
46	33	FstNCity	1.32	790	45⅛	45⅝	45	45¼	— ⅛
40½	32	FstNtSnc	2	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
49½	26⅜	FstNStr	1.25g	19	27⅛	28¼	27⅛	28½	+ 1½
12	9⅜	FstVaBks	.40	3	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	33⅜	FstWisc	1.60	1	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
8	3⅝	Fleishch	.80	15	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18½	9⅜	FlshrFd	.28g	43	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
19¼	13⅜	Fisher Sci	.16	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	25¼	Fleet Ent	.7	2	682	31	33	33	33¼	+ 1⅛
14⅜	10	Fleming	.50	14	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
32	24	Flintkote	1	505	29	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
86	75	Flint	pfA 4.50	260	82½	82½	82	82	— ⅝
37	22¾	FlaE	Coast	8	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	
30¼	19½	Fla Gas	.60	80	20⅛	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
57⅞	40	Fla Pow	1.48	31	41⅜	42⅜	41⅛	42⅛	+ ⅞
76½	56⅜	FlaPwrLt	2.12	115	56¼	56¼	55½	56	— ⅜
28⅛	18½	Fla Steel	1	116	27⅝	28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
30⅛	20	FluorCp	1.20f	26	23¾	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
49¾	25¾	FlyTiger	2f	208	34⅛	35⅜	33½	34½	— ⅛
36	20½	FlyTgr	pfl.20	29	24⅝	27⅜	24½	27⅛	+ ⅜
30½	21¼	FMC	Cp .85	218	22¾	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
45	34⅛	FMC	pf2.25	8	37	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
25⅜	14	Food	Fair .90	47	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
18⅜	7¾	Foote	CB .60	14	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
18	10⅛	Foote	Min	7	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
31½	23⅛	Foote	pf 2.20	38	22¾	22¾	22	22½	— ⅜
73⅛	54	Ford	M 2.60	218	66¾	66¾	65¾	66¾	
24½	19⅛	ForMcKs	.80	113	23⅛	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅛
41⅛	32¾	FMcK	pfl.80	4	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
26½	18⅜	Fost Whl	.80	23	20¾	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
19½	15

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1971 — High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chge
		M							
.20b			13	13¼	13½	13½	13½		
.10			41	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛	
.50			16	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛	
1			57	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛	
4.25			2100	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ¼	
1.45g			46	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛	
3.40			97	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾		
.60			40	41	41	41	41	+1⅝	
1.20			452	46½	46⅝	46	46	— 1	
1.80			17	38⅛	39	38⅛	38½	— ⅛	
.44			1	39⅛	39⅛	39½	39½	— ⅛	
.56b			23	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛	
1.56			48	24	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛	
			48	32	32¼	31⅝	31¾		
.60			243	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛	
.60			388	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛	
A2			18	59	59⅜	58¾	58⅞	+1⅞	
.51f			95	28⅜	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛	
1.70			115	32	32⅛	31⅝	32		
.40			30	54½	55¼	54½	55	+ ⅝	
.68			26	61½	62⅜	61½	62⅛	+1¼	
Corp			101	10	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛	
.95f			54	48¼	48½	47⅝	48	— ⅛	
1.10			48	34	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛	
1.10			94	18	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛	
.50			27	28	28	28	28	+1	
			62	35⅜	37⅞	35⅜	37⅝	+2⅝	
.72			55	62¾	63¾	62¾	63⅛	+1⅛	
er .25			265	9¼	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+ ⅛	
tn			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛		
p 1			40	16½	16½	16½	16½		
12.60			6	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ⅛	
1.20			11	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛	
			28	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝		
.80			55	59⅜	63	58¾	59½	— ⅛	
Co			562	25	26	24½	24½	—1⅛	
20			180	118¾	120⅛	117¾	119⅝	+1½	
.70			2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛	
.40			72	33⅝	33½	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛	
.05g			12	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛	
12.20			83	83	83	83	83		
.81g			29	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	
1.40			2	22½	22½	22½	22½		
			16	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛	
.50			102	27⅝	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛	
3.50			220	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½	
.20			301	78	79	77¼	78¼	+1¼	
Ut 1			14	14¾	15	14¾	14¾		
n 3			2	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛	
.40g			51	16⅛	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ⅛	
.92			16	17	17	16½	16½	— ⅛	
1.92			130	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛	
1.40			41	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞		
II 3			1	107½	107½	107½	107½	—1⅞	
1.20			27	41	41	40½	40⅝	— ⅜	
1.60			44	41½	42¼	41½	42	+ ⅛	
1.85			244	124⅜	125¼	123½	125	+ ⅝	
1.20			23	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛	
2.40			2590	129	129	123½	123½	—4½	
.20			59	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛	
.20d			40	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛	
.5			1	72	72	72	72	+ ¼	
1.60			22	26⅝	26¾	25½	26⅝	+ ⅝	
.80b			6	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	
2.60			527	50	50⅝	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅛	
10			92	49	49⅛	48½	49⅛	— ⅛	
1.50			1754	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛	
1.20			4	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼		
1			32	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜		
2.50			7	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛	
.40			1	17	17	17	17		
Ind			49	11⅛	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛	
Equp			154	35	36	34¾	35	+⅞	
1.80			421	46	46⅜	45	45⅝	— ⅛	
2.75			5	59½	59½	59	59	+1	
1.88			11	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛	
1.68			131	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ⅛	
.01g			94	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛	
sCar			109	12¼	13	12¼	12¾	+1⅛	
2.72			529	72	72½	71⅜	72½	+ ⅜	
.75			70	16⅜	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	
2.19g			85	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛	
.80			246	27⅝	29⅝	27⅝	28⅜	+ ⅛	
.60			35	76¾	76¾	75¾	76⅜	— ⅛	
1.80			56	35½	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛	
1.36			14	22	22¼	22	22	— ⅛	
1.40			20	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛	
.24			114	17⅜	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛	
1.40			19	10	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛	
1.20			31	30	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛	
1.20			34	25¼	27⅜	25⅜	27½	+1⅝	
nd			27	7⅜	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛	
1.68			49	28¼	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅛	
45.20			1	88	88	88	88		
.60			51	36⅛	36⅝	36	36¼	— ⅛	
.80g			56	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛	
					N				
.55½	48⅛	Nabisco 2.20		44	51⅞	51¼	51¾	51¾	
.57½	42⅛	Nalco Ch .80		56	57¾	58¼	57⅝	58⅛	+1⅜
.22¼	18¼	Narco Sci .60		35	24⅜	25⅜	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
.47½	28¼	NashuaCp .48		45	45⅞	45⅝	45¾	45⅝	
.31⅞	16⅜	NatAirln .10p		197	31½	31¾	30¾	31⅛	— ⅛
28	19⅜	N Avia 1.20g		42	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
.31½	13⅜	Nat Can .45		1037	15¼	16½	15¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
.55½	28⅛	N Can pf 1.50		7	30½	31	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
49	22⅝	NatCashR .72		1334	26½	26½	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅛
.38¾	36¼	Nat Chem .30		27	53⅞	55⅛	53⅝	54⅜	+1⅛
.19¾	13	NatDistil .90		101	14⅞	14¾	13⅞	14⅛	
.25¼	22¼	Nat Fuel 1.68		18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
.20½	15¼	Nat Gen 1.20		38	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
.25½	17⅜	Nat Gyp 1.05		282	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
.38⅝	24⅜	Nat Homes		106	30½	31¼	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
.9¼	5½	Nat Indust		42	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
.15½	12⅜	NatInd pf1.25		5	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14⅜	
.39⅞	30⅜	N Prest 1.10a		1	33¼	33½	33½	33½	
.35⅝	31½	NatSvcInd .66		35	27½	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	
.43½	31½	Nat Stand .75		13	32½	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅛
.36½	25⅛	NatStarch .66		12	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	
.47	23⅝	Nat Steel 2.50		34	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	
.14⅝	11½	Nat Tea .80		22	12½	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
.28⅛	9⅝	NatUnEl .67d		20	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
.101⅜	43¾	Natomas .25		653	56½	57⅝	55⅜	56⅞	+ ⅜
.22	13⅛	Neptune .60		41	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
.23½	21	NewPow 1.24		22	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
.27⅜	14	Newberry .50		42	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
.25¾	21⅛	NEngEl 1.56		25	24	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
.38⅜	32½	NE Tel 2.36		27	35	35	34½	35	
.40⅛	18½	Newhall .30		36	20⅜	20⅝	19½	20	— ⅛
.39¼	22⅛	Newmont 1.84		154	24¼	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
.122	85⅞	Newmt pf4.50		2	90	90	90	90	
.25⅜	10½	NYHonR .15d		40	11⅜	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
.26⅞	20	NYS EG 2.08		17	30½	31	29⅞	30	+ ½
.112	103¾	NYSEI pf8.82		z140	110	110	110	110	
.18	15¼	Niag MP 1.10		144	15½	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
6	51½	Nia M pf 4.10		z153	56	56	55	55	—1
.57½	48	Nia M pf 3.90		210	52	52	52	52	+ ⅛
.55	45	Nia M pf 3.60		z270	50¼	50¾	50	50	
.52	43	Nia M pf 3.40		250	45⅞	45¾	45½	45½	
.18¾	14½	Nieg Sh 1.10g		22	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
.21¼	11⅛	NL Ind 1		261	14¾	14¾	14⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
.65⅝	46⅜	Norfolk W 5		57	71½	71¼	70½	70⅝	— ⅛
.25⅞	11⅞	NorlnCp .45g		53	19⅜	20⅛	19⅜	20⅛	+ ⅛
.40½	23¾	Norris Ind 1		29	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
.36⅜	22½	NoAmCoal .45p		7	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16⅛	+ ⅛
.36⅜	22½	NoAm Ai 2.16g		59	31¼	31¾	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
.31⅞	21⅜	No Am Phil 1		48	25½	25⅞	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
.28⅜	19¾	NoAmRk 1.40		122	28⅛	29	28⅛	28⅞	
.77½	60⅜	NoArk pf4.75		66	74¾	74¾	73½	73½	
.27⅝	20	NoArk pf1.35		16	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
.15⅝	13½	Noeast Ut .94		85	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
.17½	14¼	NorCenGs .80		21	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
.38¼	19	Nor Cont .60		40	20⅜	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
.38⅜	26¼	NatlGas 1.78		42	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
.21⅜	18⅛	NoIlGs pf1.98		17	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
.32⅜	25¼	No In PS 1.32		97	26½	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
.56¾	42⅛	NoNGas 2.60		567	43¾	44	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅜
.66⅝	78	No NG pf5.80		z100	83	83	83	83	
.29¾	25	NoStaPw 1.70		52	26½	26½	26½	26½	
.175½	107	NS Pw pf8.80		z40	112	112	112	112	
.99	67	NS Pw pf6.80		z1200	93	93	92	92	—2
.63	54⅜	NS Pw pf4.11		z3057	57	57	57	57	—1
.63	53⅛	NS Pwhpf4.10		260	57	57	57	57	—1
.55½	46	NS Pw pf3.60		z70	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
.17⅜	4⅞	Nothgte .50p		25	5	5	5	5	
.28⅛	16½	Northrop 1		39	13½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
.29½	20½	Northp pf1.45		12	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ⅛
.38⅜	20⅜	Norst Airl .45		573	38½	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
.37⅞	32⅜	Nwst Banc 1.40		75	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
.35⅛	17⅜	Nwst Ind 1.30g		100	29½	29⅞	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅛
.22⅜	7⅜	Nrwst Ind wt		83	17¾	17⅞	17	17⅜	— ⅛
.151½	69⅛	Nwtind pf4.5		1	90¼	90¼	90¼	90⅝	— ⅛
.78⅞	61⅛	Nwtind pfC5		4	93¼	93½	91½	92	— ⅜
.78½	48⅜	Nwstin pf4.20		10	71¾	73⅜	71½	73⅛	+ ⅛
.39½	21½	NwsMut .56g		38	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
.36⅜	27⅛	Norton 1.50		5	30⅛	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	
.61¾	47¼	NorlSim 1.37f		102	51⅛	51⅝	50⅜	50⅝	+1
.42¾	45⅝	Nort S pf1.60		137	61½	63	61½	62¾	+ ⅜
.20¾	8⅜	NVF Co		7	14	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
		O							
.13½	6⅝	Oak Elect .16		7	9	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
.22¾	14	Oakite Pd .80		12	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
.23¼	10⅛	OccidPet .20		685	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
.47¼	41¼	OccidPet pf 4		17	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	
.70⅝	41½	OccidPet pf 5		17	42½	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅝
.37⅛	22⅝	OccidP pf3.60		17	42½	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ⅝
.40½	26	OccidP pf2.16		3	26¾	27	26½	27	
.20	11½	OgdenCp .15g		56	15	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
.34¾	25⅛	Ogden pf1.87		2	29	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
.27⅜	21⅛	OhioEdis 1.54		58	22⅜	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
.69	57	Oh Ed pf 4.44		z70	60½	60½	60½	60½	—1½
.71	58⅛	Oh Ed pf 4.40		z100	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
.41	32	Oh Ed pf 3.90		z100	54½	55¼	54½	55¼	+ ⅛
.28	20⅛	Okla GE 1.24		53	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
.24	20⅛	OklaNGs 1.24		53	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
.26⅜	14⅜	Olin Corp .50		98	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
.17½	10	Omarkin .62f		14	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
.33¾	15⅜	OneidaLt .70		139	16⅛	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	
.28⅜	12⅜	Opelika 1		31	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
.22½	17	OrangeR 1.20		67	17⅜	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
.44⅜	34½	Otis Elev 2		108	37	37¼	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
.44⅜	27½	Outbd Mar 1		24	38⅝	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
.22	13⅝	Outlet Co .65		9	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
.38⅛	26⅛	OvernitTr .68		20	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	+ ⅝
.56⅜	38¼	Owen Ing .75		20	51¼	51¾	50½	50½	— ⅝
.56⅛	41	Owen Ill 1.35		96	43	44¼	43	44⅛	+ ⅛
.109½	75¼	Owenll pf4.75		6	80	80½	80	80½	+1
.27½	15	Oxford Ind .60		26	26¼	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
		P-Q							
.36⅜	28⅝	PacGEI 1.64		85	30⅝	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅝
.29⅝	22½	Pac Lig 1.60		51	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
.36	24¼	PacPetrol .40		237	28	28	27¾	27½	— ⅛
.34¼	20⅛	PacPwL 1.44		62	23	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
.33½	19⅛	Pac Swest Air		129	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
.22¾	16⅛	Pac T&T 1.20		x25	17⅜	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
.99	85½	Pac T&T pf 6		y250	90	90½	90	90½	+2
.13½	9⅜	Pac Tin .60a		2	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
.15⅞	8	PalmBch .25		20	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
.15⅝	8⅛	PanAmS .20p		40	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
.20⅛	9½	PanAm WAr		2041	13½	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
.48⅜	29⅜	Pan Am pf 1.85		330	39½	39½	32	32⅛	
.49⅜	30⅛	Paramt .60b		61	32⅛	33¼	32⅝	33⅛	+1⅛
.24⅜	15⅛	Pargas .84		34	18	18⅛	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
.46⅜	35⅝	ParkHan 1.52		8	44⅝	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞	
.62⅛	52⅞	Park Pen .68		11	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
.75	47⅛	Penn Cent		637	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
.14	8⅛	Penn Cent .41f		48	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
.25⅜	13½	Penn Fruit		43	15	15	14⅞	15	
.73⅝	58⅜	Penney JC 1		234	68½	70½	68¾	70⅛	+2⅜
.26⅛	21⅜	PaPwLt 1.60		104	24	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
.112	106	Pa PLt pf3.70		z10	110	110	110	110	
.68	55	Pa PLt pf4.40		z220	61½	62½	61½	61½	
.33⅜	20¼	Pennwlt 1.20		63	22½	22⅝	21⅜	22⅛	— ⅛
.30½	22¼	Penwalt pf1.60		6	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅞
.39	18	PennzSn 1.80		376	20½	21⅛	20	21⅛	+1⅛
.56	26	Penz Ld pf1.32		78	28⅞	31½	28⅝	31	+2⅜
.28⅝	19½	PeopDrg 1.10		6	22⅛	22½	22½	22½	
.39⅜	30⅞	PeopGas 2.88		64	31⅜	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
.66⅜	52⅛	PepsiCo 1		79	63¼	64⅛	63⅛	63¾	+ ⅜
.55½	29	PerkElmr .42		x108	53	53	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
.47⅛	34½	Pet Inc 1.20		13	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
.27	19⅞	Petinc pf 1		11	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
.25⅛	20½	Pet Inc pf.80		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
.34⅜	23⅛	PetroPaul 1.20		13	25½	26⅜	25½	26⅜	+ ⅜
.55⅛	31¾	Petrie Str .40		7	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+ ⅛
.84½	58¾	Petrolan .65		35	51¾	52½	51¾	52½	+ ⅝
.54¾	37	Petrol pf1.37		4	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛
.21⅞	17	Petrim 1.49a		28	17½	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
.43⅝	34⅜	Pfizer .60a		601	39	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+ ⅛
.48	228	Phelps D 2.10		152	31½	31¾	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
.25⅛	20⅝	Phila El 1.64		142	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
.115	106½	Phil El pf8.75		290	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	—1½
.70	59¼	Phil El pf4.68		260	63½	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
.68	55	Phil El pf4.40		240	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	
.65	55½	Phil El pf4.30		230	60	60	60	60	
.58	49½	Phil El pf3.80		260	53	53	53	53	
.22⅝	19⅝	PhilwSub 1.20		27	20½	20¾	20½	20½	
.70	46¾	PhilMarr 1.24		425	62¼	64⅜	62¼	64⅜	+2⅛
.67	56½	Phil M pf3.90		z100	58	58	58	58	
.29⅛	19⅛	Phillip Pet .16		15	20⅜	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅜
.30½	23⅛	Phillips 1.40		250	28⅜	29⅛	28⅜	29	+ ⅝
.34⅝	26⅜	Phill Pet 1.50		279	29½	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
.24⅜	14¼	PhillVH .40		102	24	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
.23⅜	17⅛	PiedNGs 1.20		13	18	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
.68½	44	Pillsbury 1.44		40	46⅝	48½	45⅝	48½	+2⅞
.18⅛	13¾	PionNGas .80		26	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
.38⅜	19⅛	Pitney B .48		133	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	
.30	24⅛	Pittsburg .80		2	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	
.42	44⅛	PittPPW pf		z140	52	52	52	52	
.52½	31½	Pittston .60		378	38½	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
.26	9¾	Plan Resrch		145	12¼	12½	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
		PlessyLt .12g		908	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		PlessL.fn.12g		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	
.177⅛	76	Polaroid .32		284	89¾	90	88⅝	90	— ⅜
.24⅛	13½	Portectac .80		4	14	14	14	14	
.74	62¼	Porter H .50		z150	70	70	69	69	+1½
.23¼	19⅝	PortGEI 1.38		48	22⅜	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛	+ ⅝
.38⅜	30⅜	PotlatchF 1		17	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
.16⅜	14	Potom Elec 1		81	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
.42	35	Pot El pf 4.50		z860	56	56¼	56	56¼	+ ⅛
.42	34	Pot El pf 2.44		1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
.45	32	PPG Ind 1.40		45	39¾	40	39¼	40	+ ⅛
.38⅜	23½	Premrind .60		9	33½	33½	33½	33½	
.24½	17	Premr I pf.90		80	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
.29	17	PrestCrn 1.30		1155	21¾	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
.24½	10⅜	PrudRsch .10		85	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
.26½	20	PubSCol 1.12		59	20¾	21⅛	20¾	20¾	
.30⅝	25	P Sv EG 1.64		208	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
.124½	113⅝	PSEG pf9.62		z50	119	119	119	119	
.87	76	PSEG pf6.80		z200	93	93	93	93	— ½
.81	66½	PSEG pf5.05		z180	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
.85½	65½	PSEG pf4.30		z200	69½	69½	69½	69½	
.83	63	PSEG pf4.08		z80	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	
.22⅜	19⅛	PSEG pf4.05		40	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
.49⅜	34½	PubSvIn 2.16		39	38	38	38	38½	+ ⅛
.17⅛	14	PS Ind pf1.08		z70	15½	15½	15½	15¾	— ⅛
.30½	27⅛	PubS NH 1.64		31	24⅝	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
.9½	4⅝	Publkind .30f		19	5	5	4⅞	5	
.18⅛	10	Pueblo In .28		231	11	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
.15⅞	9⅝	PR Cemt .40		13	11⅜	12	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
.33⅜	27⅜	PugSPLt 1.84		17	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
.37⅛	28⅜	Pullman 2		18	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
.21⅛	16	Purex Cp .84		115	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
.91⅝	68⅛	Purolatr 1.60		6	83½	85½	83½	83

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	2⅝	Abrdn P .12f	5	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	2	Acme Hamil	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	−⅛
34¼	13½	Action Ind	75	22¼	22¾	21¼	21¼	−1⅝
9⅞	3⅝	Adams Russl	23	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+⅞
18⅝	8⅝	Admiral Intl	14	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	−⅛
12⅞	3⅝	A&E Plast P	53	4	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
7½	1⅞	Aerodex Inc	9	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
16⅝	8¼	Aero Flo .30	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
27⅝	17⅛	Aerojet .50a	25	21⅜	21⅛	20¾	20¾	−¾
14	3⅝	Aeronca Inc	38	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
8	3⅝	Aerosol .10f	3	4	4	4	4	
8⅞	3⅞	Aerovox Cp	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	+⅛
15	8⅝	Affil Cap Cp	17	10	10¼	9¾	10¼	+¼
10	4⅞	Affil Cap wt	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅞	9	Affil Hosp .20	7	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
9⅝	4⅝	AIC Phot .25f	5	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	−⅛
6¾	2⅝	Aiken Ind	5	3¼	3¼	3	3	−⅛
19	9¾	Airborne Frt	24	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	−
12½	5⅝	Airpax Elec	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−¼
34½	11	AirwickB .32	9	30	30	30	30	
27⅞	15⅝	Ajax Ma .60g	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−¼
32¾	20½	AlnWood 1.60	4	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+¾
8½	4¼	Alaska Airl	46	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	+⅛
14	5	Alba W .12p	15	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	−⅛
9½	3¾	Aldon Ind	4	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
27⅞	17¼	AlisMtg 2.84g	96	27½	27⅝	26½	26⅝	−½
9⅞	4½	All Amer Ind	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−
18⅞	8¾	Alleghy Airl	217	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
12	5⅝	AlleghAirl wt	38	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	+¾
14⅝	7⅝	AlleghyCp wt	10	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	−¼
23	16⅝	Allian T 1.05f	20	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	−⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Allied Art	7	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
12¾	7⅝	Allied Contrl	13	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
7¼	3⅛	Alpha Ind	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−¼
6¼	3⅞	Altamil Cp	22	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
17¼	12⅛	Alter Fds .50	7	14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+⅛
60	50½	Alcoa pf 3.75						
26⅝	8⅝	Amco Ind	342	13⅝	13¾	13	13⅞	+⅜
19	13	A HessLL wt	120	15⅜	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	+⅜
20	6½	Am Agronom	41	8¼	8¾	7½	7½	−1⅛
11½	6⅞	A AutVnd .20	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
12⅞	7¼	Am Bltrt .30	15	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
8¼	2½	A EkStra .21f	15	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
29⅞	21⅜	ACenM 2.20g	64	26⅛	26⅜	26	26¼	+½
8¾	5⅝	A CenMtg wt	20	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
32	23½	AFletch 2.51g	2	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
11	3¾	Am Fitch wt	11	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	4⅝	Am Intl Pict	2	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
6⅝	3¾	AmIsraell .23	2	4	4	4	4	−⅛
16⅝	9	A MaizeA .33	13	13	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
16	9⅛	A MaizeB .33	1	13	13	13	13	−⅛
42¼	31	Am Mf 1.60g	6	34⅜	35¼	34¾	35¼	+¾
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotInns	12	27¼	27½	26⅞	26⅞	−1⅛
29⅝	20⅝	AmPetr 1.10g	11	22⅛	22⅛	21¾	21¾	−½
4⅝	3	Am Precisn	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
12⅞	7⅝	AmRltyTr 1g	49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	−⅛
25⅝	18	A Recreat Gr	71	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+¾
14⅝	8½	ASafeEq .27f	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
9⅝	4⅝	AmTech I 1f	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
29⅝	16⅞	AmesDep Str	20	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	+½
41	16¾	Amrep Corp	5694	21⅞	22	16½	19⅝	−3⅝
38	21½	Anezlica .18	7	24⅝	24¾	24½	24⅝	−⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Anglo Lautro	10	2	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
15	8⅝	Ansul Co .48f	6	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15⅛	5¼	Anthony Ind	180	14⅝	15¼	14	15	+½
3¼	1¼	AO Indust	45	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
8½	2⅝	Apollo Indust	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
13⅝	4½	Applied Datas	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
7½	2⅛	Applied Dev	596	2⅝	2⅝	2	2⅝	−⅜
32½	20¾	Aquitain Ltd	49	24⅞	24¾	24⅛	24½	−⅛
3¼	1½	Argos Inc	34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	−
19	12	ArizColoLd C	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
29¾	20⅝	ArkLGas 1.30	191	23	23	22¼	22⅝	−⅜
14¼	6¾	Arrow Elect	27	8¼	8¼	7¾	7⅞	−⅜
28⅞	15½	Arundl 1.18f	16	17	17⅛	17	17	
8⅞	3⅞	Arwood Cp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Asamera Oil	267	15⅝	16¼	15½	15⅝	
14⅛	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	16	10	10⅛	10	10½	+¼
		AshOilCan fn	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7½	4⅝	AskinSvc Cp	1	5	5	5	5	−⅛
11	7	ASPRO .25b	18	8¼	8½	8	8½	+¼
25	13	AssdBabv .60	28	15½	15½	14¾	14¾	−½
5⅞	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	−⅛
32⅞	20⅝	Assd M 2.40g	26	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝	−⅜
38⅞	23	AsdProd .40	9	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	
4½	2¼	Astrex Inc	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
13½	6¾	Atalanta Cp	24	7½	8	7½	8	+¼
7⅝	1½	Atco Chem	5	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
25½	15	AticoXtg 2g	54	22¼	22⅞	22	22¾	+¾
11¾	4¼	Atico Mtg wt	42	8¼	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
18½	10	AtCMin 1.16g	22	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+⅜
2⅛	1⅛	AtlasCp wt	54	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
24½	18¼	Augat Inc	38	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	−½
18¾	9⅝	Austral Oil	153	11	11½	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
15½	9	Auto Bldg	12	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+¼
14¼	5	Automat Rad	70	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	−½
9¼	4⅝	AutomSvc .20	66	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+½
56½	32	AutoSwit .60g	11	51¼	52½	51¼	52½	+1½
10	3⅝	AVC Corp	13	6	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	−¼
10¾	6	AVEMC .10	17	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	−⅛
44¾	31	Avondl 1.20b	2	32	32¼	32	32¼	+⅜
		B						
21¼	14½	BadgMtr .40g	6	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
36	22	BagdCop .40b	1	26	26	26	26	+¼
21⅞	17⅛	Baker Ind	80	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	−⅜
21⅞	8½	BakerM .42d	66	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10⅝	−⅜
28⅛	19¾	Bald DH .60	9	21⅛	21⅛	20½	20½	−¾
7	5⅝	Bald Sec .16g	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4¼	Ball Co	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
6⅝	2½	Bang Pun wt	20	3⅛	3¼	3	3⅛	−⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Banister Cntl	117	12¾	13	12⅝	12½	−⅜
34⅞	23	BankrUt .28g	2	30	30	30	30	
6⅞	3⅛	Banner Indus	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅜
9⅝	4½	Barb Lynn	6	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅝	+¼
20¼	9½	Barnes Eng	3	11⅛	11¼	11	11¼	
16⅝	5⅝	Barmwel Ind	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
19	11	Barry R 1.67f	3	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+¼
13⅝	6⅝	Barry Wr .20	32	7¾	8	7¾	8	+⅛
8	2⅝	Bartell Med	19	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	−⅛
17⅝	6	Barth Sp .33	21	10½	10⅞	10⅛	10½	−⅛
10¼	5	Bartons Cdy	19	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	
4½	1½	Baruch Fostr	4	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅞	6¾	BarwickET	8	7½	7½	7½	7½	
5⅝	3¼	Basin Pet Cp	15	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	−¼
4⅞	1½	BBI Inc	24	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	−¼
23¼	18½	Beco Ind 1	5	22⅝	22½	22⅜	22½	+⅜
15½	5⅛	Behaviorl RL	69	5¾	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+⅜
19⅝	7	Behring Corp	57	8⅞	9	8	8⅛	−⅜
6	3⅝	Bell Indust	7	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
12	6¾	Belscot .40f	6	7	7	7	7	−
25⅞	17	BenfStdXt 2g	11	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	−¼
7½	4	Ben StMg wt	20	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
16	6⅝	Benrus Corp	59	8¼	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	−⅛
		Benrus rt	425	2½	3	2⅝	3	
16⅝	8⅛	BergBrun .24	35	9⅛	9¼	9	9⅛	+⅛
26⅝	17¾	Berg B pf1.15	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
9	4⅝	Bertea Corp	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅞	22	Berven Cots	86	27½	28⅛	26⅝	27⅝	
14⅝	5¾	Beth Co .78f	11	6¾	6¾	6½	6½	−⅜
17⅝	6¼	Beverly Ent	79	8¼	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−½
34⅝	17⅝	Big Bear 1.08	39	30⅝	30⅝	30	30⅛	−½
30½	17	Bio Dynam	31	22⅝	22⅝	21	21⅜	−⅞
8½	4½	Bluebird Inc	32	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	12	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2	
21⅞	13	Bohack Corp	47	17½	17½	16½	16⅝	−⅝
8	4	Bolt Beranek	11	5⅜	5½	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
28½	10⅝	Boothe Comp	24	12⅞	13	12½	12⅝	−⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Botany Ind	9	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
9½	3½	Bowmar Ins	36	8⅝	8½	7¾	7⅝	−⅞
22½	14½	Bowne Co .16	8	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	
33⅞	15	Bow Vall .10	37	27⅞	28	27⅛	27½	+⅛
26⅞	17½	Brad Ragan	119	24½	24⅞	24¼	24½	−⅛
38	19⅞	BradfCom Sy	18	26	26½	26	26½	−¼
23½	9	Branch In .50	10	20¼	21	20¼	20¾	+½
		Branch In wi	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅛	6¼	BranifAir wt	54	17⅛	17⅜	16¾	17⅛	−¼
15⅞	7⅝	BrnfAirA .39f	122	15¼	15½	15	15⅛	−⅛
20⅝	14⅝	BrascanLt 1b	40	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+⅜
23¼	14⅝	Braun En .40	4	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
18	7¾	Breeze .59f	12	10	10	10	10	+¼
8⅝	3	BroDart Ind	45	3⅛	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	−⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Brody Seatg	4	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
12⅝	7½	BrksPer .20	8	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	−½
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co wt	25	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
31	24	BwnF A .40b	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
31	23⅝	BwnF B .40b	24	28⅛	29	28⅛	29	+½
6½	5¼	BrownF pf.40	9	5½	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
17½	8¼	Bruce Robert	5	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅜
27	21	BT Mtg .42g	134	23¾	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+¼
3⅝	1¼	BTB Corp	39	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	BTUEng .07p	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
13	8⅝	Buell In .15d	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	+¼
30	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	46	29½	29½	29⅛	29⅜	−⅜
10⅜	3⅝	Burgess Ind	19	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
35	15	Burns Intl .60	32	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+⅜
7⅛	4½	Butler Aviat	12	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅜
18¾	10	Buttes Gs Oil	542	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+⅝
		C						
17¾	9⅝	Cablecom Gn	10	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
29	24¾	Cabot Forbes	11	27	27	26¾	27	−¼
35⅝	20⅝	Caldor .10d	34	32	32⅝	31⅞	31⅞	−¼
33⅝	13⅝	Calcomp	63	16¼	16⅞	16	16⅝	−⅛
6	3½	Calvert Expl	10	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
25⅝	11¼	Camcoinc .15	29	13⅝	13⅞	13	13⅜	−½
8⅞	4¼	CampbChib	38	5 1-16	5 3-16	5	5	−1-16
12⅞	7½	Camp Ind .30	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5¼	2 11-16	CdnExp G&O	26	3¼	3¼	3¼	3 3-16	+1-16
11⅛	6⅝	Cdn Homestd	84	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	−½
18½	11⅛	CdnHydro .25	10	12	12¼	12	12¼	+¼
25½	19⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	6	22	22	22	22	−¼
18⅞	8⅝	Cdnavin .44f	99	10¼	10⅜	9⅞	10	−⅛
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	−⅛
7¾	4 1-16	Cdn Merrill	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4 9-16	+1-16
11⅞	6⅝	Cdn Occidntl	2	7	7	7	7	−¼
45½	35⅝	Cdn SuperOil	10	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+⅝
7⅛	3¼	Canaverl Int	16	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½	−⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Canoga Ind	4	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
21⅞	8	Cap Ind .16p	41	9¼	9⅝	9	9⅛	−⅜
8¼	1½	Career Acad	82	1⅞	2	1¾	1⅞	−⅛
21½	11⅞	Caressa .22h	77	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+¼
101¾	83½	Carnat 1.20a	19	93	93½	92¼	93	+½
16½	14⅝	Caro Pipelin	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+¼
10⅛	2	Carousel Fsh	13	2	2	2	2	
15⅛	11¾	CarrierCp wt	21	14¼	14¾	14	14¼	+⅛
24⅝	7¼	CarrolDv .99f	38	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
4¾	1¾	Castleton Ind	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23¾	8¼	Cavitron Cp	32	11¾	11⅞	11	11	−⅝
11⅞	4½	CelluCraft	20	5½	5¼	4⅞	5	−⅝
53	43½	CenMe pf3.50	z50	47½	47½	47½	47½	
59½	52¼	CenPwLt pf 4	z200	56½	56½	54½	54½	−3
16⅞	9¾	Cen Sec 1.45g	16	11	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+¼
27¾	18	Centry El .60	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
15⅞	7	Centryind .24	3	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
5½	3	Certified Cp	10	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅝	2⅛	Certron Cp	37	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
13	6⅞	Chad Mill .40	11	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+¼
48½	19½	ChampHo .10	371	37½	39⅝	37¼	39⅝	+1⅝
39	26⅛	Chart Co .20g	31	29½	29½	28⅞	29⅛	−⅜
21¾	11⅝	Charter Med	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	−½
36¼	17½	Cherry Burr	1	21½	21½	21½	21½	−¼
30	23	Chi Rivt 1.60	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
28⅝	24⅝	Child World	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
13¼	6	Christian Cos	41	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	−⅜
18	10½	CIC Leasing	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅜
12½	4⅝	Cinema 5 Ltd	17	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
5⅝	2⅛	Cinerama	56	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
48¼	31⅞	Circle K .32	25	47⅞	48¼	47½	48¼	+⅝
11⅝	2⅝	CitSv AR wt	12	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15½	11	Citizen F .24	2	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	−⅛
16⅝	12¼	CitznMI 1.28g	25	13	13⅝	13	13	−⅛
5⅝	3½	CitzMtgl wt	15	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
13¼	8½	CityGsFla .50	2	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	
5⅞	2¼	ClarkCbl .02a	3	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	−⅛
17¾	14¼	ClarkeGr .20	4	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
19⅝	13	Clarkson Ind	12	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	−½
6⅝	3⅝	Clarostat	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
7⅞	3¾	Clary Corp	18	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+½
18¾	12	Clinton Mer	15	15⅝	15⅞	15	15⅝	−⅛
15⅞	5¾	Clopay .05d	3	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	−¼
14½	8	CMI Corp	13	9	9¼	8¾	9⅛	−⅛
47⅝	24¼	CMI Inv Cp	66	45⅝	46¾	45⅝	46¼	+1⅞
25½	15¼	CMI Inv wt	44	22½	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+1½
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	45	5¼	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	−½
22	12	Coff Mat .18h	45	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	
7⅝	3⅝	Cohen Hatfd	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+¼
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec .10	25	7	7⅜	7	7	−⅛
16⅝	14¼	Colt Intl n	32	16¼	17⅞	16¼	17⅝	+1⅜
19⅝	11¼	Cole Natl .44	59	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+½
38¾	21⅝	Coleman .40	301	26	27½	25¼	27¼	+1¾
36	20⅛	Colon Coml	18	25¼	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	−1½
18⅝	8¼	Colon Snd .30	45	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+¼
24	18	Colwl Co .07h	14	19	19	19	19	−⅛
31¾	23	ColwMt 2.34g	25	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	−⅜
11¾	6½	Colwl Mtg wt	30	9	9⅛	8¾	8¾	−⅜
21¾	12½	Combustn Eq	39	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½	
27⅝	18⅝	Cominco .70	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	−⅛
10¼	6⅛	Coml All .23g	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
18⅞	9⅝	ComlMet .60	59	9⅞	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+½
21⅝	6⅝	Commodor	29	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+⅜
14⅝	8	ComHlth Fac	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−¼
20⅝	14⅝	ComPsych Ct	14	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
27⅝	22¼	Com PS 1.50b	2	24¼	24¼	24	24	
16	9⅝	Compoind .36	2	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
17½	6⅝	Compreh Des	5	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+⅜
4⅝	1⅝	CompuDyne	15	2	2	1⅜	1⅞	−⅛
10⅛	7	Compugrph	44	7⅝	8⅛	7½	7⅞	
7⅛	2⅛	Comput Eq	10	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Comp M .20e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
21	4⅝	Computest	18	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
23½	8⅝	Conchemco	24	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	−⅛
13½	4¾	Concord Fab	5	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Condec Corp	27	8¼	8⅜	8	8	−⅜
6⅞	3⅞	Connity Con	3	4	4	4	4	+⅛
11¼	6½	Conrrex .30b	7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9½	
11	4	Conroy Inc	23	8½	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
1 15-16	¾	Con Cdn Far	100	⅞	1	¾	1	+¼
15⅝	7⅝	ConDenS .10g	17	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+½
9¼	4	Con Nat Sh A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅝	3⅝	Con OG 1.12f	69	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Cons Ref .10g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16⅛	8	ConstDes .40	10	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	−⅛
17⅛	14⅝	Consyne Cp	101	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	−⅝
4½	1¾	Cont Mater	33	2⅝	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
9½	5⅝	Cont Tel wt	49	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Cook Elec .30	8	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛
15	8⅛	Cook Ind	13	14	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
20⅝	14⅝	CookPntV .60	4	17	17	17	17	−¼
17½	7	Cooper arrt	7	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	
11⅞	5	Cordon Intl	29	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+⅛
24	8⅛	Core Labs	7	10	10	10	10	
31	22	Corrn Blk .72	5	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	
27½	19⅛	Cousins 1.31g	29	25	25¼	24½	25¼	+⅛
25⅝	15⅝	CoxCb'e Com	20	19¼	20	19½	19¾	+⅛
9	2⅝	Craig Corp	23	3⅛	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
16⅝	7	CramerE .37f	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
17¾	7⅝	Creative Mgt	33	8¼	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+⅝
32¼	21	CreoleP 2.60a	14	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22¾	−¼
16½	5¼	Crest Foam	31	7½	8⅛	7½	8¼	+⅞
9⅝	3¼	Crestmont	2	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
29	18½	Crompton .80	40	22	22½	22	22½	+¾
34⅝	31⅛	Croys AT .32	37	34¼	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+1
8¼	5⅝	Crow'eyM .30	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
55⅞	20	CwnCPt 1.22t	27	23⅝	25¼	23⅝	24⅞	+1¼
14	6	Crystal Oil	13	7	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	+⅜
20½	12	Cubic Cp .15g	33	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	
8½	4½	Curtis Math	19	5⅞	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅜
44¼	25¼	CutterA .44	16	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+¼
38¾	23⅝	CutterB .44	16	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	−⅜
		D						
14⅝	8½	Dalich .25g	5	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
16¼	8⅛	DamonC .40	21	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10½	+½
4½	1	Daryl Ind	3	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
7¼	2⅝	Data Control	20	2½	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
29¾	13¾	Data Documt	9	16¼	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	−⅜
9⅞	3¼	Data Prod	59	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Day Mln .05g	36	7¼	8	7⅛	7¾	+⅝
10⅞	5⅝	Daylin wt	42	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
2	1	DC Tran A	2	1	1	1	1	−⅛
20	6⅝	DCA Develop	17	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	−⅜
13⅛	6	DCL Inc	8	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
25⅝	16½	Dearborn St	15	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20	−⅜
9⅛	3⅞	De ur A .19f	4	4	4	4	4	
18	10	Del Labs	4	11	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
34⅞	24¾	Delta Cp Am	51	30¾	31⅝	30⅛	30⅞	−⅜
43⅞	21⅝	De'tona Corp	1287	23½	24⅝	22⅞	22⅞	−4⅛
24⅞	10¼	Deltn Fd .50g	25	12¼	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+⅞
40	27	Den Tal Ez	155	35	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞	+1
31⅝	22	Depositors 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
15⅝	7⅝	Dero Ind .65f	37	8⅞	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+1¼
16⅛	7	DeRose Ind	24	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
34	19⅝	Deseret Ph	39	28⅛	29	27⅛	28⅜	−⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Detecto Scal	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅞	18	Dev Cp Am	122	28¾	29	27⅞	28⅛	−¼
13⅛	6¾	Devon Appar	53	9⅞	10	9⅝	9½	−⅜
33⅝	17⅝	DH Jindust	27	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−⅞
15¾	12⅝	Diam M Drill	55	15	15⅛	14⅞	15	+⅜
9⅞	4¾	Diebld V .14g	306	5	5	4⅞	5	
28⅞	17⅝	Dillard .40g	3	24	24	24	24	
4⅝	1⅝	Dloeds Inc	15	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
18¾	10⅝	Diversey .50	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
5¾	2¼	Diversf In wt	28	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
14⅝	5⅝	Dixilyn Corp	30	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6	
39⅞	24¾	Dome Petrol	202	27½	27⅝	26¾	27⅜	−1⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Domtar .60	1	11	11	11	11	+⅛
9¼	3⅝	DPA Inc	46	8	8	7½	7⅞	
5⅝	3	Drew Natl	52	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
24¾	9⅝	Driver H .10r	11	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+¼
23⅞	15½	Drug Fair .40	14	16	16	15½	15½	+⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Duraloy Co	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	8⅛	Duro Tst .15a	16	9	9	8⅝	9	
10¼	4⅛	Dynalectrn	39	5⅛	5⅝	5	5⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Dynell E .65f	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	
		E						
10½	5¾	Eagle Cloth	10	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+¼
33	24⅛	ErlSchelb .32	148	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+¾
8¼	4½	Earth Resrcs	4	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
24	16¼	EasonO .30b	3	20⅝	20½	20⅛	20¼	+⅜
12⅛	7¾	EastnAir .47f	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−¼
20⅝	14¾	Eastrn Co .96	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	−¼
26⅝	5⅝	Easln Frght	16	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20½	−1
8½	3⅝	Eazor Exprs	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8⅝	3	Eckmar Cp	37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
16	10¼	Edgingtn Oil	8	12¼	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+¼
33⅛	14¼	Edmos .33	97	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	17	−⅝
13⅝	6¾	Edo Corp	13	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+½
9	4	Egan M .25g	15	4⅝	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅜
17⅛	9⅝	Ehren Photo	27	17½	17½	17	17⅝	
15⅞	4⅝	Elco Corp	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
16⅝	7⅛	ElecHese .20	7	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+¼
16¼	9¼	Electrog .60	15	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Elect Assist	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	1⅞	Elect Comp	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅛	5	Electron Eng	4	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+¼
24⅛	13⅞	Electron .60	6	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	−⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Electros .22f	51	10¼	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜
2	¾	Elgin Nat wt	17	⅞	15-16	⅞	⅞	
13⅝	6⅞	El Tronics	14	8¾	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
19⅛	11⅛	Emp Fin .92f	25	12¾	13¼	12⅝	13	+¼
7½	2⅛	Entron Inc	8	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
27⅝	17⅝	EpkoShoe .64	37	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	−⅞
32⅞	17½	Equity Fd wt	41	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	−¼
19⅝	5⅛	EquityNat In	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6	3½	Ernst EC A	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
8⅞	4	Ero Ind	47	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Esgro Inc	5	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+¼
8⅝	4	Espey Mfg	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅞	6⅞	Esquire Rad	31	10⅞	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+⅜
6⅜	3⅛	Essex Chem	13	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19⅝	5½	EvansAr .13g	4	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
17	10	Execufne .24	56	11⅝	12⅞	11⅝	12⅝	+1⅛
		F						
29½	10⅝	Fab Ind	83	14	14½	14	14⅝	
13½	7⅝	Fabien .45b	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
27	14½	Fabri Ce .03g	25	18⅛	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	−1
8⅝	3⅛	Fabrics Natl	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
15	12⅝	Fair Tex Mill	24	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
15	4⅝	Fairfld Noble	94	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2¾	FairmtC .03g	6	3	3	3	3	+⅛
16½	4⅝	Falcon Sbd	20	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3	Family Rec	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	10⅝	Fanny Farm	3	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅜
5⅛	2¼	Fed Resrces	33	2½	2½	2⅜	2	−⅛
15⅞	10⅛	FedMart .60b	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Felmont Oil	25	12¾	12¾	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
24⅝	13⅛	Felsway .32	39	19⅝	19⅞	19	19⅝	−⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Fibreboard wt	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+½
37⅞	24⅞	FideGr 2.24g	29	34	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+¼
13⅛	5⅝	FidelcoGr wt	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅛	19	FidMl 2.53g	62	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	−½
11⅞	4⅝	Filmways	22	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+½
21⅝	12⅛	FinDyn .31g	7	19½	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	−⅛
30¼	17⅛	FinSaBa .25a	22	27½	28	27⅝	27½	−⅛
17¾	11	Finl Gen .24b	853	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+½
14	10⅝	FinGenA .52b	81	11	11¼	11	11¼	
17⅝	12½	Fst Conn .8a0	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅞	16⅞	Fst Den 1.43g	16	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3½	Fst Denv wt	18	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	
4	1⅝	FirstNtl Real	14	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
1⅝	1-16	FirstNtlRl wt	179	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛	+1-16
23⅞	16⅞	FstS&LS .12d	112	19⅝	22	19	21⅞	+2
13⅝	12⅝	FstUn RE .88	25	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12½	−⅛
17½	10	FischerP .66t	67	17⅝	17⅝	16½	17	−⅝
18⅝	11⅛	Fishman .43b	19	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
32⅝	8⅞	Flagg Ind	55	9	9¼	9	9	
4⅝	8⅝	Flight Safty	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Fla Capital	9	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
35⅝	17⅝	FlaTile A .20	28	31⅝	31⅝	31	31⅝	+½
17	11⅛	FlowerA .05g	14	15⅞	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+⅜
15⅝	9⅛	Fluke Mf .41f	15	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	
3	19	Fly Tiger wt	25	22¼	22½	21⅞	22⅝	
23⅝	9⅛	Foodrma .30	23	11½	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	−½
94	64½	Ford Can 2a	2103	77½	77½	76⅝	76⅝	−1⅝
28⅝	16	Forest Cit .25	12	22½	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	
24½	12⅝	ForestLb .44f	36	16⅝	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+⅜
51½	27⅝	FrankMnf .10	203	42½	52½	42⅞	51	+1⅝
11⅝	9	FrankR .57g	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	16⅝	FranksNu .60	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
14⅛	11⅛	Frantz Mf .46	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅝	+¼
24⅞	9⅛	Fresnillo .30p	10	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	+⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Friend Frost	2	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	4	Frierind .15p	6	4	4⅛	3⅝	4	−⅛
8⅝	4½	Frontier Air	36	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	−⅜
6⅝	2¼	Front Air wt	26	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
		G						
13	4⅝	Gabriel Ind	7	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅜
28⅝	13⅝	Garan Inc .36	3	27½	27½	27½	27½	−¼
27⅝	11⅛	Garcia Corp	14	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Garland Cp	10	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GateSpG .10p	22	4⅝	5	4⅝	5	
25⅝	13⅝	Gaynor Stafd	43	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16	+⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Geacbart .24	26	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅜
6⅛	2	Gen Alloys	6	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	−¼
33⅛	14⅝	Gen Battery	122	23	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
8½	4⅝	Gen Bulbrs	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
38⅛	28⅛	G Cinema .32	19	29⅝	29⅞	28⅞	29⅝	+⅝
15⅝	5⅝	GenEduc Svc	28	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼	+1
11	3	G Emplo .04p	12	3⅝	3⅝	3	3⅝	−⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Gen Interiors	5	7	7	6⅞	7	
16	10⅛	GenMtg 1.15g	44	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅜
6	2⅝	Gen Plywood	27	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Gen Recreat	33	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
32⅛	13⅝	Genge In .25f	122	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅝	−½
33⅞	25⅛	Geon Ind	53	28¼	29⅝	28¼	29⅝	+⅞
27⅝	10⅝	GerberSc Ins	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
24	17⅝	Giant Fd .50a	11	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	−⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Giant Yel .40	37	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	−⅝
5⅝	2½	Gilbert Cos	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
10¼	5⅝	Glasrock Prd	7	5½	5½	5½	5½	
10	4⅝	Gladding Co	37	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
13⅝	6⅛	Glen Gar .18f	32	7½	8	7⅝	8	+
31⅞	16⅝	GlobeSec Sys	6	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+
39⅝	12⅛	Gloucster En	20	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	−
6	2	Gluckin Ltd	9	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+
10⅝	7⅝	Goldblatt .36	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
24⅞	13⅝	Goldn W Mob	62	15½	15½	14½	15⅛	−
25⅛	14⅛	Good LS Co	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	−
7⅜	2⅝	Goodway	15	3	3	3	3	
11⅝	6⅞	Gorin Str .50	7	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
17	15⅛	GormRup .80	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Gould Inc wt	27	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	−
36⅝	30⅝	Grainger .52	55	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+
6¼	2⅝	Granger As	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅞	6⅞	Granite Mgt	40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅞	6	Grass Val Gr	20	6	6½	6	6½	+
14⅝	6⅝	Gray Mfg	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
2⅝	1⅛	GreatAm Ind	27	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	
5⅝	2	Gt Basin Pet	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅝	5⅝	Gt Lak Chem	114	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
		GtScott Smkt	34	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	
31	18⅝	Greenml .1f	12	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+
20	16½	GREIT 1.60	8	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−
11⅛	6⅝	Greyh C .20g	34	7	7	6⅞	7	
45⅝	22⅝	GRI Corp .12	76	45⅝	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
16	10⅝	GrossTlcs .70	6	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+
11⅞	7⅝	GrowChm .32	17	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Gruen Ind	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4¼	2⅛	GSC Enterp	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	GTI Corp	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
45⅝	22⅝	Guardian Ind	5	34	34	34	34	
15⅝	8	GuardMtg wt	81	11⅝	12	11	11⅝	+
15⅝	8⅛	GuardCh .30g	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
38⅝	8	Guardon Ind	38	29½	30⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
28⅝	19⅝	Gulf Can .60	5	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+
21⅝	16⅝	Gulf Mtg .70g	45	18⅝	19	18½	18⅝	
6⅝	3½	Gulfst Rlt wt	70	4½	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	2⅝	Gulf St Land	8	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
		H						
22¼	9½	HallaMir .47s	8	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	−
10⅞	6⅛	Hamilton Cos	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
14½	4⅝	Hampsh Des	24	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15½	6⅞	Hampt Sh .32	24	10⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10	
11⅝	10⅝	HanovrSh .55	3	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	
45⅞	25⅝	Harland .30g	11	43⅝	44	43⅝	44	+
10⅝	7¾	HartAfrd .40	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15⅝	8⅝	HartFd Zody	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Harvard Ind	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	7	Harv Ind pfA	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	Harvey Grp	9	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
26	6⅝	Harvey St .24	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅞	10⅛	Hasbro Ind	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12¼	6⅝	Hastings .20a	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 2, 1971

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	INDUSTRIALS				
7402	Abitibi	6½	6⅛	6¼	
320	Acklands	6⅝	6½	6⅝	−⅛
145	Agra Ind	8½	8⅜	8⅜	−¼
185	Albta GT	47¼	47¼	47¼	−⅛
2825	Argus pf C	8¼	8½	8⅝	
420	Atl Sug	6	6	6	
8717	Bk Nova S	30⅞	30½	30¾	−⅛
5755	Bell Can	45½	45¼	45½	+¼
425	B C Forest	16½	16⅝	16⅝	+⅜
1300	Block Bros	2.60	2.55	2.60	+.10
2000	Bovis	1.65	1.65	1.65	+.10
250	Burns	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅜
207	Calg Pow	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
508	Can Malt	27	26½	26½	
525	Can Pack	18	17¾	17¾	−⅜
11373	Can Perm Mtg	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
200	Cdn Cble S	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5000	Cdn Hydro	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	+½
11948	Cdn Im Bk	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	
4290	Cdn Ind Gas	9½	9⅝	9½	
1300	Cdn Tire	37	237	37	+⅜
9000	Capital Div	.54	.51	.51	−.03
1100	Chemcell	4.40	4.30	4.30	−.10
300	Colum Cel	2.85	2.85	2.85	+.10
8150	Cmwlth H Inns	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+⅜
3400	Con Build	1.55	1.50	1.55	
11058	Consum Gas	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
2800	Crush Int	18⅛	18	18	−⅛
2500	Cygnus A	5.25	4.95	5.25	+.25
5200	Cygnus B	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3589	Dom Fdrs	21¾	21¼	21¾	
2175	Dom Stores	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅛
4925	duPont Can	20⅝	20	20⅛	−⅛
100	Emco	6	6	6	
3410	Falcon	65	63½	64	+1⅝
1925	Fed Grain	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
600	Fraser	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
350	Gen Dist Can	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
337	Gt L Pap	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	−⅛
310	Gt W Life	41	41	41	+⅛
2550	Greyhd Can	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
4533	Goar Trust	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
5336	Gulf Can	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
2026	Hawk Sid	2.15	2.10	2.15	
2695	Hudsons Bay	17⅝	17½	17½	−⅛
1200	Huron & Erie	25¼	25	25	−⅛
4400	IAC Ltd	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
4	Indusmin	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
775	Inland Gas	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
50	Interpool	20	20	20	
3725	Int P Line	29	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
3925	Inv Grp A	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
150	Kaiser Resr	4.25	4.25	4.25	+.10
1497	Labatt	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
500	Lk Ont Cem	2.50	2.45	2.50	
1048	L Secord	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
677	Loblaw A	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
1250	Loblaw B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
1000	Loeb	3.25	3.20	3.25	+.05
4105	MacM Bl	23	22⅝	22⅝	−⅛
25	Maple Mill	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
25	Metro Strs	15	15	15	
10196	Moore	35⅝	35	35	−⅜
200	Morse, Rob A	13½	13½	13½	
8545	Norand	28⅝	27⅝	28	
2806	Nor Ctl G	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
1306	OSF Ind	4.70	4.65	4.70	+.10
9550	Oshawa A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
259	Petrofina	20	20	20	+⅛
250	Rothmans	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
500	Scotts Rest	14½	14¼	14¼	−⅛
4707	Shell Can A	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+⅜
3640	Simpsn Ltd	21¼	21	21	
125	SimpStr A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
950	Slater Stl	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
350	Std Brstg Ltd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
8963	Steel Can	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
9347	Super Pet	63	61½	62⅝	+1⅝
2825	Texaco Can	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
900	Thom Newspap	28½	28	28½	+⅛
4582	Tor Dm Bk	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅛
4275	Trad Grp A	16⅝	16	16⅛	−⅛
2901	Trans Can	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+⅛
2305	Trans Mt	20⅝	20⅛	21⅛	−⅛
2260	Un CarbCan	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
2919	Un Gas Can	14	13⅞	13⅞	
1450	Un O Can	42	42	42	−2
900	Walnoco	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
2900	Weldwood	12	11⅞	12	+½
700	Westbn Intl	9⅝	9½	9½	
2700	W Cdn Seed	4.65	4.55	4.65	+.15
1203	Wstgh Can	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
550	Weston	16⅛	16	16⅛	+¼
300	White Pass	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
	MINES				
50	Agnico	2.02	2.02	2.02	
600	Amor	2.35	2.35	2.35	−.04
1145	Beth Cop	16.00	15.75	16.00	+.37
1642	Bralor	1.39	1.35	1.35	
1800	Brenda	4.20	3.90	4.20	+.20
2700	Brun MS	2.33	2.20	2.20	−.13
1300	Camflo	2.68	2.65	2.65	
3680	Can Tung	1.63	1.60	1.60	−.02
630	Cassiar	18.37	18.25	18.37	+.37
11300	Chmaloy	1.88	1.76	1.85	
3100	C Marben	1.21	1.21	1.21	
3109	C Morris	1.35	1.25	1.28	−.03
4000	C Rambir	1.35	1.30	1.30	−.01
100	Conwesz	7.25	7.25	7.25	
2556	Coppzrf	1.12	1.07	1.07	+.02
750	Crgmt	7.25	7.05	7.05	−
7115	Denis	2.50	20.12	20.25	−
1400	Dickens	1.05	.98	1.05	+
263	East Sull	2.41	2.40	2.41	+
12775	Giant Msc	4.50	4.30	4.50	+
957	Gnt Ylknf	8.00	7.75	8.00	−
650	Granduc	3.50	3.40	3.40	−
1080	Granisle	6.50	6.25	6.40	−
425	Hollngr	34.00	34.00	34.00	
67	Iol Hall	.18	.18	.18	
1472	Int Mogul	7.40	7.30	7.35	+
4776	Kerr Ad	6.50	6.30	6.50	+
580	Labrad	34.50	34.50	34.50	
1472	L Dufit	10.12	10.00	10.12	+
200	La Luz	1.49	1.48	1.48	+
325	Liberian	11.00	11.00	11.00	
533	LL Lac	1.80	1.80	1.80	
625	Mattag	24.87	24.00	24.87	+
858	Newcon	4.45	4.45	4.45	+
1665	Opem	7.20	7.15	7.15	+
1100	Orchan	3.00	3.00	3.00	−
100	Pamour	1.80	1.80	1.80	+
139	Patino	15.62	15.62	15.62	−
2258	Pine Pt	22.00	21.50	22.00	+
1402	Placer	22.00	21.50	22.00	+
250	Rayrock	1.05	1.05	1.05	+
21032	Sherritt	12.25	12.00	12.25	+
1850	Sleep R	2.35	2.31	2.31	
30	Sullivan	2.40	2.30	2.30	
1760	Teck A	4.53	4.35	4.50	+
4074	Teck B	4.05	3.75	4.05	+
100	Tribag	.60	.60	.60	+
200	Un Keno	3.60	3.60	3.60	+
3730	Un Siscoe	2.29	2.25	2.25	+
1625	Upp Can	1.65	1.50	1.65	+
1140	Willroy	.78	.78	.78	+
3608	Yk Bear	4.30	4.10	4.30	−
	OILS & GAS				
1747	Alminex	5.25	5.25	5.25	−
400	A Quasar	4.85	4.85	4.85	−
16520	B P Oil	5.90	5.85	5.90	+
1400	Chief Dev	8.10	8.00	8.00	−
6350	Clark C	2.75	2.68	2.73	+
21100	Dynam	1.00	.97	1.00	−
1330	[illegible]	4.25	4.10	4.25	+
400	Gt Cdn Oil	4.75	4.60	4.70	+
[illegible]	[illegible]	28.87	28.37	28.87	+
5100	Nat Petro	1.95	1.85	1.95	+
4700	[illegible]	11.87	11.62	11.87	+
750	Pan Ocn	14.25	14.12	14.25	+
15881	[illegible]	11.75	11.50	11.75	+
2100	Petrol	1.30	1.27	1.28	+
4380	Place G	1.04	1.00	1.04	+
1250	Selbens	8.10	8.00	8.05	−
28800	Spooner	.99	.97	.97	+

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
12552	Algoma	12	11⅞	12	+
315	Asbestos	26⅝	26½	26½	−
12923	Bank Mont	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	−
350	Bombardier	10	10	10	−
250	CAE Ind	4.30	4.25	4.30	+
139	Can Cement	45⅝	45	45	−
1900	Can Cement pf	20	20	20	−
52	Can Stmship	39½	39½	39½	
450	Cdn Int Pow	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
450	Con Bath	6	5⅞	6	−
125	Dom Bridge	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
2550	Dom Text	19	18⅞	18⅞	
277	Fncl Col	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
208	Imasco	18½	18½	18½	
400	Ivaco	14	14	14	
780	Laur Fin	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9650	Molson A	17¼	17	17⅛	
100	Molson B	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
520	Mtl Trust	18½	18¼	18½	
100	Ghoenx C	7.80	7.00	7.80	
4025	Power Cp	5.00	4.80	5.00	
265	Price Co	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
3815	Royal Bank	28	27⅝	27⅝	
858	Royal Trst	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	
2400	St L Colum	1.00	.90	.90	
13802	Steinberg A	21⅝	20	21⅛	
2750	Super Elec	2.35	2.10	2.35	
3500	Velcro Ind	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

Eurodollars

Dec. 2, '71

	Bid	Asked
7 Day Fix ...	5 1/8	5 3/8
One Month ...	6 3/4	6 7/8
3 Months ...	6 1/2	6 3/4
One Year ...	6 5/8	6 3/4

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices a twhich these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Thursday.

Closing prices on Dec. 2, 1971

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.12	5.22
Aberdn	2.22	2.22
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	6.33	6.94
Incom	4.49	4.92
Insur	9.26	10.15
Advisrs	4.93	5.44
Aetna F	10.23	11.12
Affiliatd	6.56	7.10
Afutura F	11.42	11.42
AllAm Fd	.78	.85
Allstate	11.30	12.37
Alpha	12.65	13.83
Amcap	6.22	6.80
Am Bus	3.11	3.36
Am Diver	10.81	11.81
Am Eqity	5.28	5.77
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.61	9.41
Income	9.04	9.88
Invest	8.73	9.54
Specl	8.66	
Stock	8.51	9.31
Am Grth	6.44	7.04
A Inv Co	5.16	5.16
Am Mutl	8.74	9.55
AmN Gth	3.77	3.46
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.17	8.95
Grwth	11.47	12.57
Income	7.75	8.49
Fd Inv	9.07	9.96
Vent	43.75	47.95
Astron	4.37	4.80
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.40	5.87
Fnd B	7.53	8.24
Stock	5.23	6.43
Scien	4.55	4.95
Babson	9.27	9.27
Bayrk Fd	8.07	8.82
Bayrk Gr	5.23	5.77
Beacn Hil	10.65	10.68
Beacn In	13.66	13.66
Berg Ken	9.56	9.56
Berk Gth	5.43	5.59
Bondstk	6.07	6.63
Bost Fdn	10.57	11.56
Brwn Fd	3.77	4.12
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.03	15.37
Candn	18.37	20.12
Divid	3.55	3.89
NatW S	10.19	11.16
NY Vnt	10.75	11.77
Burnh Fd	11.59	11.59
Bus Mgt	6.72	7.36
CG Fund	10.12	10.94
Capam	7.77	8.52
Capit Gth	3.31	3.63
Capit Sh	6.44	7.06
Cap Trin	12.25	13.39
Cenrry Sh	13.92	15.21
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.75	12.84
Com St	1.65	1.80
Grwth	5.84	6.38
Incom	7.48	8.17
Specl	1.91	2.09
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	10.07	11.01
Shrhld	11.51	12.58
Specl	10.15	11.09
Chemicl	18.42	20.13
Colonial:		
Equty	4.19	4.58
Fund	10.49	11.46
Grwth	6.30	6.89
Incom	10.17	11.11
Vent	4.99	5.45
Colu Grth	14.26	14.26
Cwlth AB	1.29	1.40
Cwlth C	1.62	1.75
Comp As	6.10	6.68
Comp Cp	6.40	7.01
Comp Bd	8.82	9.59
Comp Fd	9.06	9.85
Concord	10.01	10.01
Cons Inv	11.00	11.38
Constel G	5.48	5.99
Cont Mut	8.18	8.18
Cont Gth	10.05	10.15
Corp Ldr	14.60	16.05
Ctry Cap	13.81	14.93
Crn WDiv	5.93	6.48
Crn WDal	6.84	7.48
deVegh	70.32	70.32
Delawaer Group:		
Decaz	11.25	12.30
Delaw	11.88	12.98
Delta	7.36	8.04
Dir Cap	6.56	7.22
Dodg Cox	14.65	14.65
Drexel	13.40	13.40
Dreyf Fd	11.77	12.90
Dreyf Lv	14.56	15.96
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.94	10.86
Grwth	13.37	14.61
Incom	6.43	7.03
Specl	9.02	9.96
Stock	13.44	14.69
Ebrstdt	12.78	13.97
EDIE Spl	23.74	23.74
Egret Gt	12.41	13.49
Elfun Tr	13.53	
Emer Sec	5.45	5.96
Energy	11.43	11.43
Equity	9.26	9.90
Equit Gth	8.90	9.75
Equit Pro	3.54	4.21
FD Cap	unavail	
Fairfid	9.77	10.68
Farm Bu	9.70	9.70
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.65	10.55
Capit	11.72	12.67
Contfd	8.60	9.70
Dstny	6.52	
Essex	12.63	13.77
Evrst	12.29	13.43
Fidel	16.01	17.50
Purtn	9.97	10.90
Salem	5.09	5.56
Trend	23.78	25.99
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.13	4.52
Indust	3.73	4.14
Incom	5.97	6.54
Vent	4.17	4.57
FstFd Va	11.23	12.33
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.09	7.77
Grwth	10.01	10.97
Stock	8.85	9.65
Fst Mult	8.92	9.66
Fst Nat	7.26	7.72
Fst Stern	unavail	
Fnd Gth	4.55	4.97
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.25	17.55
Incom	12.53	14.02
Mutal	8.34	9.11
Speci	11.15	12.19
Foursq	9.90	10.82
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.70	9.53
Grwth	6.63	7.27
Utils	5.50	6.03
Incom	2.05	2.25
US Gov	11.21	11.14
FdF Dep	10.40	10.40
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	9.67	10.56
Imcac	8.18	8.94
Ind Trd	12.40	13.55
Pilot	7.62	8.33
Fnd Am	8.34	9.14
Gatewy	9.83	10.63
GE S & S	20.06	
Gen Sec	8.44	8.44
Gibralr	6.60	6.67
Group Sec:		
Apex	7.63	8.34
Balan	8.24	9.01
Com St	11.75	12.85
GrthFd A	6.74	7.37
Grth Ind	20.30	20.30
Guard M	23.53	23.58
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.54	4.96
Grwth	7.42	8.11
Incom	6.00	6.56
H&C Fd	13.68	13.68
H&C Lev	11.00	11.00
Hedb Gor	7.76	7.76
Hedge	9.31	10.20
Heritge	2.31	2.53
Hor Man	16.34	17.62
ICM Finl	8.14	8.92
ISI Group:		
Grwth	3.82	4.17
Incom	3.89	4.25
Trus sh	11.91	13.02
Trus un	3.21	3.21
Imp Cap	10.10	11.04
Imp Gth	7.43	8.12
IncF Am	13.81	15.09
IncF Bos	7.14	7.82
Industry	4.26	4.67
INTGN	9.24	9.99
ICA	13.36	14.60
Inv Guld	9.01	9.01
Inv Indic	6.76	
Inves Bos	11.53	12.60
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	5.32	5.79
Mutl	9.74	10.59
Prog	5.10	5.54
Stock	19.04	20.69
Select	9.39	10.09
Var Py	7.70	8.37
Inv Resh	5.12	5.60
Istel	21.67	22.31
Ivy	7.89	7.89
J Hanck	7.83	8.48
Johnstn	23.18	23.18
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	11.31	12.39
Cus B1	19.06	19.93
Cus B2	20.35	22.33
Cus B4	8.71	9.54
Cus K1	7.95	8.71
Cus K2	5.64	6.18
Cus S1	19.53	21.43
Cus S2	10.22	11.21
Cus S3	8.34	9.14
Cus S4	5.01	5.49
Polar	4.28	4.68
Knickb	6.80	7.45
Knick Gt	9.21	10.09
Lenox Fd	6.27	6.85
Lex Grth	9.65	10.55
Lex Rsh	15.32	16.72
Librty Fd	6.36	6.95
Life Stk	5.90	6.45
Life Inv	8.27	9.04
Lncc Nat	10.94	11.96
Ling	4.39	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	26.01	26.01
Capit	11.81	11.81
Mut	14.54	14.54
Lord Abt	10.93	
Luth Bro	11.40	12.46
Magna In	8.65	9.45
Manhtn	4.94	5.40
Mkt Gth	5.15	5.15
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.15	8.93
Indep	6.71	7.35
Mass	11.35	12.44
Mass Financl:		
MIT	13.52	14.78
MIG	12.22	13.37
MID	14.85	16.23
MFD	13.91	
Mates	3.28	3.28
Mathers	12.92	12.92
Mid AM	5.77	6.09
Moody	12.22	12.22
Moody's	12.42	12.42
MIF Fd	7.98	8.63
MIF Gth	5.18	5.60
M OmaG	6.16	6.70
M Omahl	10.72	11.65
Mut Shrs	15.91	15.91
Mut Trst	1.97	1.97
NEA Mut	9.73	9.93
Nat Ind	10.88	10.88
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.64	11.63
Bond	5.18	5.66
Divid	4.20	4.59
Grwth	9.25	10.11
Pf Stk	7.17	7.84
Incom	5.25	5.74
Stock	7.59	8.30
Nel Grth	9.56	10.39
Nel Side	15.60	15.96
Neuw Cet	6.28	6.86
Neuw Fd	11.03	12.05
New Wld	12.76	13.95
Newton	16.10	17.59
Fich Strg	18.05	18.05
Noreast	15.39	15.39
Oceangr	7.36	7.36
Omega	6.37	6.49
100 Fund	13.51	14.77
101 Fund	9.25	10.11
One Wms	15.56	15.56
ONelll	11.98	11.98
Oppenh	8.51	9.30
Opp AIM	12.21	13.34
OTC Sec	9.98	10.79
Parax M	8.44	9.22
Paul Rvr	7.79	8.51
Penn Sq	7.43	7.43
Pa Mut	3.74	3.74
Philas	14.68	15.09
Pilgrim	10.20	11.15
Pine St	11.08	11.08
Pion Ent	7.47	8.16
Pion Fnd	11.09	12.12
Plan Inv	10.99	12.01
Pligrth	12.79	13.98
Price Funds:		
Grwth	27.51	27.51
N Era	9.55	9.55
N Horiz	32.65	32.65
Pro Fund	unavail	
Pro Portf	6.75	7.37
Provid	4.83	5.31
Pru SIP	10.22	11.16
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.72	9.53
Georg	14.52	15.87
Grwth	10.39	11.36
Incom	8.10	8.85
Invest	8.48	9.27
Vista	8.80	9.62
Voyag	7.72	8.44
Revere	9.78	10.69
Rinfreth	14.60	16.00
Sagitars	3.25	3.25
Schustr	15.80	17.29
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.36	13.61
Specl	33.33	33.33
Balan	15.50	15.50
Com St	9.93	9.93
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.63	3.98
Invest	8.02	8.79
Ultra	8.13	8.91
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	10.06	11.00
Sel Opp	14.53	15.88
Sel Spl	15.65	17.11
Sent Gth	8.53	9.33
Seatry F	14.87	15.29
Sham Fd	9.75	9.75
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.13	4.51
Entrp	6.47	7.07
Flet Fd	5.23	5.72
Harbr	8.41	9.19
Legal	5.99	6.55
Pace	9.02	9.86
Shear Ap	27.75	30.33
Shear Inv	11.05	12.08
Sherm D	14.74	14.74
Side Fd	9.32	10.21
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8. 6	9.57
Invest	11.30	12.35
Trust	8.86	9.68
Smith B	10.71	10.71
Sw Invs	8.60	9.30
Swin Gt	7.32	7.91
Sover Inv	12.95	14.18
Spectra	6.94	7.61
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.15	5.63
Div Fd	5.37	5.89
Prog F	5.50	6.01
StFrm Gt	4.45	4.45
State St	46.25	46.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.02	4.02
Asso F	1.30	1.39
Fiduc	6.86	6.86
Stein Ro Fds:		
Balan	20.69	20.69
Cap O	9.37	9.37
Stock	14.36	14.36
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.92	7.58
Sumit	10.48	11.48
Tech	7.03	7.66
Sync Gth	8.99	9.83
TMR App	11.97	13.08
Teekher	10.10	10.52
Technicl	1.95	2.13
Temp Gt	5.06	5.53
Towr Cap	5.44	5.95
Trns Cap	7.93	8.62
Trav Eq	10.48	11.48
Tudr Hed	12.31	12.31
TwnC Gt	3.14	3.44
TwnC Inc	3.91	4.28
USAA Gt	10.61	10.61
US GovSe	10.44	10.40
Unif Mot	10.45	11.42
Unifond	10.52	11.50
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.71	15.08
Nat Inv	8.37	9.15
UCap	11.75	12.19
Whitsh	13.24	14.47
United Funds:		
Accm	7.35	8.05
Con Gr	12.07	13.23
Con Inc	11.41	12.50
Incom	13.60	14.90
Scien	7.78	8.53
Vang	9.00	9.86
U Fd Can	7.48	8.17
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	6.05	6.63
Incom	4.87	5.34
Spl Sit	4.85	5.32
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	8.85	8.80
Bos Cm	7.88	8.61
Specl	9.34	10.21
Vandrbt	6.30	6.89
Vangd	4.43	4.87
Vanig TN	8.99	9.83
Var In P	4.60	5.00
Viking	6.30	6.85
Wall St G	8.91	9.74
Wash M	12.04	13.16
Wellington Group:		
Explr	20.11	21.39
Ivest	16.14	17.64
Morg	11.24	12.28
Techv	7.87	
Trust	12.45	13.61
Wellsl	12.83	14.02
Welltn	11.17	12.21
Windr	8.80	9.62
West Ind	5.48	6.01
Wincp Fd	5.06	5.53
Winfield	4.05	4.43
Wisc Fd	6.57	7.18
Worth	3.00	3.00
Ziegler	9.77	10.68

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8-81	96½	97½
Aerop Paris 9-85	104¼	105¼
Air Lease 9-86	103	104
Amax 8¼-86	102	103
Am Brands 8-81	101½	102½
Ameribas 7¾-78	101¼	102¼
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	103¾	104¾
Beat Foods 9-85	105	106
Beecham 3¼-86	99¾	100¾
Bendix 8-79	101	102
Borg Warn 8-79	101	102
Borregaard 8¾-86	99½	100½
Cabot 9¼-73	103¾	104¾
C.N.PTT 8-86	99½	100½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	101½	102½
Chev'on 7-80	96¾	97¾
Chrysler 7-84	90	91
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
CNA Overs 9-75	104½	105½
Conoco 8-86	98¾	99¾
ContOil 9½-85	106½	107½
ContOil 7-80	97½	98½
Cont Tele 9-82	104¼	105¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Copen City 8-84	98½	100
Copen City 9-85	102¾	103¾
Copen Tel 9-85	103	104
Copen Tel 8½-86	100	101
Corning 8¼-86	102¼	103¼
Courtaulds 9-82	103	104
Courtaulds 9¼-85	104¾	105¾
CutlerHam 7½-80	95¼	96¼
Denmark 9¼-85	104	105
Dow Cor 8½-86	101¾	102¾
EIB 8¾-86	102¾	103¾
El.France 8½-86	102	103
Erap 9-82	102	103
Ericsson 9¼-85	105	106
Esso 9-85	106	107
Esso 8-86	100	101
FinlMtgBk 8½-86	96	97
Ford 8-81	101¼	102¼
GDF 9-85	105	106
Gen Mills 7-80	96	97
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104	104¾
Granges 8½-89	97½	98½
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	102	103
Gus 8½-86	100	101
Haas 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Hambros 9½-85	104¾	105¾
Hamersley 9½-85	101¾	102¾
Hawker Sid 9-75	102½	103½
Honda 7½-81	94½	95½
I.S.E. 9-85	104½	105½
ISF 8¼-86	101	102
Ireland 9-85	101	102
Ireland 8¼-89	93¾	94¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102	103
MassFerg 9-82	102	103
Mobil Int 7-86	96	97
Monsanto 8¾-85	104¼	105¼
Montagu fr 9¼-85	102¼	103¼
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	103½	104½
NewfoundldC½-86	100	101½
Nickel 9-86	102½	103½
Nipr El 7½-91	95	96½
OntarioHyd 8¼-86	100½	101½
OffsElev 8¾-85	102¾	103¾
Pechiney 9-85	103¾	104¾
Ph Mor 8½-85	103½	104½
QuebecCity 9-82	104¾	105¾
QuebecHyd 9½-85	104½	105½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99½	100½
QuebecProv 9-85	104¼	105¼
Queensland 9-82	102½	103½
Richardson 8¾-85	102½	103½
Scott Pap 8¾-86	102½	103½
SFE 9-78	103½	104½
Siemens 9-85	103½	104½
Sira Kvina 9-85	103½	104½
Transocean 7-80	94½	95¼
Transocean 8-84	100	101
Transocean 9-85	104½	105½
Transocean 8-86	100	101
TRW 7¼-83	92	93
UnitMerch 9-82	102	103

Floating Rates

Bond	Bid	Ask
Autopistas 7½-75	99	100
Enel 8½-80	99	99½
GeneralCe 9½-80	99⅝	100⅝
Insilco 8¼-80	99¼	99¾
Pepsi 9⅝-80	98¾	99¾
Argentine 8¼-77	94¾	95¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4¾-88	75	76
Amoco 5½-84	100	101
Apco 6-89	82	83
Alusuisse 4¾-87	76	77
Amer Can 4¾-83	79	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	117	118
Asahi 6¾-84	97	98
Ashland 5-88	78	79
Beat Foods 7¼-90	120	121
Chevron 5-88	98	99
Ciesebr 6¼-84	109	110
Chrysler 4¾-88	69¾	70¾
Chrysler 5-88	77½	78½
Cont Tele 5½-88	96	97
Cumminsint 5-88	150	152
Dai Nippon 6¼-	125½	127
EquityF 5¼-89	82¾	
EastKodak 4½-88	101	
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	117	
Firestone 5-88	97½	
Ford 5-88	98½	
Ford 6-86	108	
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	122	
GenElec 4¼-85	98	
GenFoods 4⅝-82	95	
Gillette 4¾-87	81¼	
Hitachi 6¼-84	87½	
Holiday Inns 8-85	121¾	
Honeywell 5-83	115	
I.S.E. 5-88	103	
I.S.E. 6¼-89	105	
Itoh 6½-89	118	
J. Logan 4½-83	105	
W. Kidde 5-89	74½	
Komatsu 6¾-84	97	
Kubota 6½-84	91½	
Leasco 5-88	73½	
Leasco Int 5-89	61½	
LTV 5-88	41½	
MarMidland 5-88	96	
Michelin 6-85	101¾	
Miles 4¾-93	87½	
Mitsubishi 7-85	94½	
MitsubShoji 7½-85	101½	
Mitsui 6½-83	118	
Motorola 4½-83	98	
MurphyOil 5-89	75	
Nabisco 5¼-83	108½	
Owens Ill 5-77	95	
PanAm 5¼-88	72½	
Penney J.C. 6-89	122½	
Pepsico 4½-88	134½	
PhilMor 4¾-89	166½	
Phil Lamp 7¼-83	78½	
R.C.A. 5-88	82½	
Revlon 4⅝-83	108	
Reynolds 5-88	73	
Searle 4¾-88	119	
Texaco 4½-88	84¾	
Toshiba 6½-85	85	
20th Cent 5-87	53¾	
Tyco 5-84	57½	
UnionCarb 4¾-82	90½	
UtahIntl 5¼-83	152	
WardFoods 5¼-88	69	
WarnLam 4¼-88	127	

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1968

	Med	Long
Yesterday	98.69	92.54
Previous	98.66	92.42

This advertisement is published for the information of existing holders only and does not constitute an offer for sale

IMPORTANT

TO THE HOLDERS OF COMMON STOCK EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES OF

UNEXCELLED INC.

NOTICE is hereby given that a registration statement under the Securities Law of the United States of America covering shares of Common Stock of Unexcelled Inc. (the Company) issuable upon exercise of the Company's Common Stock Exchange Certificates (Exchange Certificates) was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on 17 November 1971. As a result Exchange Certificates issued by the Company in connection with the Exchange Offers made by its wholly-owned Netherlands Antilles subsidiary, Unexcelled International N.V., are now exercisable by holders thereof for shares of Common Stock of the Company represented by the Exchange Certificates. **EXCHANGE CERTIFICATES BECOME VOID AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS IN LONDON ON 31 DECEMBER 1971 AND MAY NOT BE EXERCISED THEREAFTER.** Therefore it is important that holders of Exchange Certificates present the Exchange Certificates with a duly executed election to exchange in the form provided on the reverse, to the Exchange Agent - LONDON & DOMINION TRUST U.K. LTD., 31 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON. EC4M 8DL, ENGLAND, as soon as possible and in any event no later than 31 DECEMBER 1971.

We are pleased to announce that

REINHART FISCHER

is now associated with us in the

Institutional Sales Department of our

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LEHMAN BROTHERS
INCORPORATED
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LOS ANGELES PARIS SAN FRANCISCO

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American Stock Exchange Trading

	Sls.				Net
d	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last. Chge

d from preceding page!

em	17	8	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
.30	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
.08	46	28	28¼	27⅝	28⅛+ ⅜
inst	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
.40g	34	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+ ⅛
.40g	27	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
.05d	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
.200	12	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
.80	85	27	27¾	28⅛	27⅞+ ⅛
953	6	38	38¼	38	38⅛+ ⅛
.94p	30	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5
s	5	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¾— ⅛
ast	18	2⅛	2⅛	2	2 — ⅛
p	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
208	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼— ⅜
.50	32	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞— ⅜
.56	3	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+ ⅜
drt	12	6	6	6	6
35a	2	15⅞	16	15⅞	16 —⅛
Affil	141	21	21⅛	20⅞	21
.25f	3	8⅞	9	8⅝	9 + ⅛
brlc	30	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35¼— ⅜
.32	9	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
g	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+ ⅛
1.75	3	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾+ ⅛
.50	21	42	45¾	42	43⅛ +⅛
en	20	10½	10½	9¾	10 — ⅛
.03g	63	13⅝	14	13⅞	13⅞+ ⅛
.15	12	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
n.15	10	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
	24	9¼	9¼	8¾	9 — ⅛
pf.60	1	16	16	16	16 — ⅛
ood	32	45¾	45⅝	44⅜	46⅜—1⅝
pf 4	51	58	58⅛	57⅛	57⅞— ⅛

I

Enc	6	17⅛	2	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
net	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾ —⅛
dcw	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
.33g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾— ⅛
.8b	103	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
.10g	1	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
wt	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾+ ⅛
pf 4	2100	56	56	56	56 +1
	48	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
rict	23	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜—⅛
edit	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
xp	15	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾— ⅛
sys	103	5¾	6	5¾	5¾
s	48	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
wt	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	100	20	20½	19½	20+1
Sv	30	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
.40s	19	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾+ ⅛
.80b	22	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+ ⅛
s	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛
	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Un	18	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
1.80	27	40	40¾	39⅝	39¾
.48	23	10	10⅝	9⅞	10 + ⅛
	12	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾— ⅛
.30g	32	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
.14s	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
nd	97	18¼	18¼	16⅜	17⅞—1⅛
st	30	7⅜	8	7⅜	7⅜
.65g	x3	6	6	5⅞	5⅞
	163	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+ ⅛
	30	2	2	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛

J - K

g	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
ng	19	10	10¾	10	10¾+⅛
	40	20	20	20	20
74f	43	21⅞	22½	21⅝	22¼+ ⅛
lrs	19	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
p	78	4½	4¾	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
ds	11	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+ ⅛
inc	128	19⅛	20½	18⅜	20⅛+1¼
ag	8	15½	15½	15½	15½+ ⅛
ies	10	6	6	6	6 + ⅛
d	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
27f	339	8¼	8⅝	7¾	7¾— ⅛
lf	24	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+ ⅛
	24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
.83	10	29⅞	29½	29¼	29⅞+1¼
wt	164	27⅜	29	27⅜	28½+1¼
	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
y	5	2	2	2	1⅞ —⅛
	71	12	12½	11⅞	12½+ ⅜
.32	15	15	15	14⅝	14⅞
.8b	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
.90	30	27⅞	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+ ⅛
pf 2	2	42	42	42	42 + ⅛
lg	14	11⅞	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛+ ⅛
3p	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
	18	13¼	13¾	12⅝	13⅛— ⅛
orp	21	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
lo	17	10¾	10¾	9⅞	9⅞— ⅜
.16	25	9¼	9¼	9	9 — ⅛
1.60	5	34⅝	34½	34½	34½— ⅛
.05	96	10¼	10⅜	9¾	9¾— ⅛
.36	8	19⅜	20	19⅜	20 + ⅛
	34	12	12	11⅞	11⅞— ⅛
nd	1	6½	6½	6½	6½
	2	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾— ⅛
0	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+ ⅛
1.60	5	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
.40	31	14	15¼	14	15¼+1½
07g	46	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅝— ⅜
.40	29	16	16⅞	16	16⅞+ ⅜

L

nc	40	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
io	560	29½	30¼	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛
ppl	10	9⅜	9½	9⅛	9½
s	9	2½	2½	2⅜	2½+ ⅛
s	45	15⅞	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝
l	24	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10½
p	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾— ⅛
ds	2	4½	4½	4½	4½+ ⅛
ctg	254	28½	29	28⅛	28⅝— ⅛
ick	17	3½	3⅝	3	3 — ⅛
	4	57½	58	57½	58 + ⅜
p	10	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛
s	4	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+ ⅜
ll	7	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
wt	221	8¼	8⅝	7¾	8⅛— ⅛
dh	16	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾+ ⅛
	47	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8¾— ⅛
.56	6	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
.36	5	17	17	17	17 — ⅛
c	69	22	22⅜	22⅜	22
np	116	37¾	39	36⅛	36⅜—1½
.80	103	45⅛	45⅞	43	43⅞—2
wt	189	39	39⅛	28½	29⅛—1⅜
.32	8	15¼	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+ ⅛
ab	1	9	9	9	9 — ⅛
ies	9	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅜+ ⅛

	6	7⅝	LillAnn 1.16f	6	8
	6¼		LilyLynn A	4	6½
	2½		Ling TVst wt	288	5½
	2		Lodge&Shp	24	2⅛
	16⅛		Loehmen .22	205	20
	13¼		LoewsThe wt	490	22⅛
	5⅜		Logistic Ind	9	2⅝
	2¼		LTVAero wt	23	3
	22⅛		Louisv Cem 1	2	24
	24¼		LSB Ind .25f	3	2⅜
	6¾		LTV Aero .80	38	6¾
	3¾		LTV Elec .20	10	4⅝
	1⅜		LTV Ling Alt	19	2⅛
	1⅛		LTV Ling wt	9	1⅜
	3½		LTV L pf.25k	24	5¼
	2		Lundy Elec	2	8½
	2		Lynch Corp	12	2⅛

M

	1½		Macro Chat	13	1⅜
	2¾		Mesna Oil	17	3⅝
	16¼		Mc Ptsbr 1.20	3	16¾
	2		Mallory Ran	23	3⅜
	16¾		MamMart .22	39	19⅞
	4⅜		Magnt Data	14	5½
	5¾		Manacts .07p	12	6½
	11¾		Mansaab .40	12	12¼
	12¾		Mansf TR .50	21	13¼
	10⅝		Marinduqe	38	10¾
	5⅛		Marlene Ind	24	5½
	7⅛		Marshal Ind	11	7⅛
	11⅞		Masland .40	6	17¼
	7⅞		Masters Inc	7	8⅜
	6½		MaterRe .02g	10	6¾
	9¼		Maul Bro .20	6	12⅜
	5¾		Maule in .30g	1	8
	5⅛		McCrory wt	19	10
	5⅛		McCror wt n	75	10⅛
	21⅛		McCull Oil	2574	27⅛
	28⅜		McDonigh .40	9	39½
	14		Meant&Co 1	4	17⅜
	13		Medallist .32g	6	17
	5		MedcoNey A	3	6
	26½		MediaGen .52	227	35⅝
	5⅜		Mego Intl Inc	24	6⅝
	14½		MEM Co .72	22	19½
	7⅜		Menasco Mfg	14	9½
	8⅝		Meridian In	5	8¾
	6⅜		Metrocre En	34	9⅜
	6⅜		Mich Ch .20	6	6⅝
	3⅛		Mich Gen!	6	4⅝
	2¾		Mich Sug .10	5	6
	16⅝		Microwave	25	30⅞
	11⅜		Midind Co .20	31	17⅛
	11¾		MidlSM 1.30g	38	13⅛
	5⅛		Mid Rub .10g	15	9⅞
	15¼		Midwr Fin .32	19	18
	11⅜		Migo Elect	56	14⅜
	9¼		MilliWatt .30b	11	11⅛
	17		MillOnyx .54f	11	15⅛
	39½		Milton Roy	44	22½
	15		MoBeefBr	8	15⅜
	4⅞		MoKanTex cf	1	6½
	3⅛		Mills Corp	44	4
	13⅜		Mobile Home	44	27¼
	4⅜		Modern Maid	6	7
	2½		Mohawk Air	58	3
	1 13-16		Molybd Can		5 1 13-16
	6		Moog Inc	9	16⅜
	12¾		Morse ElmPd	14	24¼
	6⅜		Morton S .32	8	6¾
	8¼		Motts Su .08d	9	9
	4⅜		Mouldings	23	6½
	12½		Mt Vern .80	1	13½
	7		Mov Star .36	15	8½
	1¼		Movielab	27	1⅞
	8¼		MPB Co .20	12	9¼
	5¾		MPO Video	6	5¾
	5¾		MPS Intl Cp	3	6¾
	12¾		MultiAm .16g	6	15⅜

N

	3½		Napco Ind	12	3⅜
	4⅜		NardaX .16f	11	5¾
7	2	3¾	Nat Alfalfa	5	3⅛
	2½		Nat Bellas H	25	3
	6¾		Nat Gen wt	40	12⅝
	3⅛		Nat Gen wt n	209	6¼
	3½		Nat Hith Ent	45	3⅞
	1¾		Nat Ind wt	18	2½
	29⅝		Nat Med Ent	5	34½
2	15		Nat Paragon	57	20¼
	6		N Realty .70g	5	6¾
	18½		N Semicondt	8	33¼
	8¼		Nat Spinng	7	8⅞
	10½		Nat Systems	27	12⅝
	10		Nationwid .14	9	11⅞
	11		Needham Pk	25	14¼
	11		Nelsner .20	5	14½
	11½		NellyDn 1.39f	10	13½
	2¼		Nestle LeM	19	23⅜
	10¾		Newcor .90	7	10⅜
	14⅝		N Eng Nuclr	60	25⅛
	5¼		N Hamp Ball	5	6½
	1½		Newidrla Mn	62	1½
	12		New Mex&Ar	6	13½
	2¼		NewPark Mn	49	2⅜
	12⅜		N Proc 1.20g	28	109
	15		NY Times .60	26	18½
	4½		NiagFSvc .16	12	6¾
	2		NMS Indust	7	2⅛
	13½		Norf So Ry	10	28
	5⅜		Norfolk Inc	53	7
	11⅜		Norgo Elect	56	14⅜
	9¼		Norm Am Roy	9	9⅛
	4⅞		Nor Cdn Oils	49	4⅞
	4		Nossat Airlin	6	5⅜
	55⅞		N InPS pf4.25	240	58
	13		NNG Mob wt	20	16
	4¼		Novo Corp	16	5¼
	2⅜		Nuclear Am	75	3⅜
	15½		Nuclear Data	13	16¾
	1½		Nytronics	96	2¼

O

	6¾		OEA Inc	11	6½
	22		Offshore Co	48	24¼
	22⅜		Oh Brass 1.60	6	24½
	12⅝		OKC Corp .80	165	15¼
	5		Old Tem .21f	4	8⅜
	4½		Olla Ind	31	6¼
	1¾		Omega Al wt	45	3⅜
	48		Ooklep 5.25g	2530	48½
	5⅜		Originala .30	25	8¾
	2½		Ormand Ind	80	3½
	6⅜		OSullivn .50	5	7¼
	12⅛		Over Ship Gr	61	14½
	2		Oxford Elec	4	2⅛
	5⅞		OxfrdEl pf.55	2500	6⅛
	9¼		Oxid Fst .30a	25	10½
	3¼		Ozark Airline	141	6⅜

16⅝	7⅛	P&A Indust	29	8⅜	8½
5½	2⅜	P&F Indust	9	2⅜	2⅜
4½	2½	Pac Cst Prop	12	3¼	3¼
24⅜	20	PGE 4pf 1.50	5	21¼	21½
21⅜	17⅛	PGE pf 1.37	1	19½	19½
19	16	PGE 8pf 1.25	3	17⅞	17⅞
9⅛	15⅜	PG Rd pf1.25	3	17	17⅛
16⅞	15½	PG 4.80pf1.20	1	16⅝	16⅝
17⅞	14⅞	PG 4.50pf1.12	1	15⅜	15½
30¾	28½	PG 9.28pf2.32	1	33¼	30¾
48	25⅝	PG 8.16pf2.04	2	27⅜	31⅜
30	28	PGE 9pf 2.25	1	29	29
19¼	5⅞	P Hold .6b	4	7⅜	8
49⅛	39	Pac Lf pf4.75	260	60½	63½
18	14½	P NwTel 1.04	13	14⅞	14⅞
5-16	3-16	Pac NwTel rt	247	1-16	1-32
26	22¼	Pac Plantron	71	25⅝	25½
73	63½	Pac PL pf 5	2150	69	69
35½	20⅜	PacS Ln .30a	9	22¼	22⅜
20	9⅜	P SwsIAir wt	27	16	16¼
19¼	8¼	Pall Corp A	27	11⅛	11⅜
217	93½	Palomar Fin!	25	10¼	10⅜
17	13½	Palomin .70h	16	15¼	16⅛
35½	23½	Pamida Inc	63	28	32
5¾	3¾	Pantasote	8	3⅞	3⅞
16¾	5⅛	Parmont Pkg	2	6⅛	6⅛
13⅝	7⅜	Park Elc .48f	4	8¼	8¼
8½	3⅜	Parkian Hos	1	3⅞	3⅞
17½	8½	Parkway Dist	1	12¼	12½
31	17⅜	Parsons RM	45	22½	22⅝
17	14⅜	Patagonia Co	3	15	15
9⅝	5⅜	Pat PPap .20	8	6¼	6⅝
18⅝	4⅜	Pato CG .40g	25	6⅞	6⅞
37½	24	Peabody Gal	162	37⅝	38¼
22½	11	Peel Elder	11	14⅞	14⅞
6¼	3⅞	Pemcor Inc	35	4	4
12⅜	8½	Penn Eng .60	5	9	9½
13½	10¼	Penn RIE .85	1	11⅜	11⅝
9⅝	3½	Penobsh .20p	12	4	4
3½	1⅜	Penfron Ind	46	2	2
45½	28	Pep Boys .96	15	41⅜	41¾
14⅝	9⅝	Pepsomin .40	28	13	13⅝
23½	21	PEPI Inc	24	22½	22¾
7¾	4¼	Perini Corp	23	5	5
18⅞	7	Permaneer	27	6¾	8⅛
7⅜	5½	PhilLDE .55g	11	5⅝	5⅞
20⅜	8¼	Phillips Scr	3	10½	10½
5⅜	2¼	Phoenix Stl	40	3¾	3¾
7⅛	1¼	Piasecki Airc	2	1¾	1¾
4⅞	1¾	Pickwick Int	12	2⅝	2⅝
48½	20	Pier I Imprt	6	21¾	37
16¼	7¾	Pioneer Plas	29	9	9
12	3⅜	Pioneer Sys	21	4	4
28	15⅝	PitDesMoin 1	1	16½	16½
34⅞	26¼	Pittway .60b	21	28½	29¼
19	9¼	PittWtr .54g	1	9¾	9¾
10⅝	5	PKL Co	52	6⅝	6⅝
38½	18	Placr De .90g	1	21¾	21¾
22	8¼	Plant Ind	28	10¼	10¼
8⅞	7⅜	Plaza Group	43	2	2
13½	6¼	Ply Gem .39f	1	6⅞	6⅝
8¼	3⅞	Plym Rub A	2	4⅝	4⅝
7¼	3½	Plym Rub B	1	4½	4½
29¼	20¼	PNBMs .30g	38	26½	26½
9⅝	4⅜	PNB MRI wt	60	6¼	6¼
13⅜	6	Pneumo Dy	26	6¼	6¼
18⅞	8¾	Poloron .50f	26	11⅜	11⅜
12½	6¼	Polych .75f	11	16	16⅜
62½	45¾	Pondrosa Sy	86	62	63½
25½	14	Pontiac Ind	44	14⅜	14½
17½	8½	Prairie Oil	6	10⅜	10⅜
18⅞	14½	Pratt Lamb 1	7	16	16
5½	3⅜	Pratt Rd .20	5	3¾	3⅞
50½	36⅜	PrentHall .76	25	41	41¼
14⅜	10	PresRit B .80	2	11⅞	11⅞
70½	42⅜	Presley Dev	206	53⅜	54⅜
10⅞	5¼	Preston .28g	34	5⅞	5⅞
9⅞	4½	Price Capital	55	5⅛	5⅛
28½	15⅜	Prater Stihlg	21	18	21⅜
10⅛	8⅝	Prov Gas .64	2	9¼	9¼
12¼	5⅜	Prud RE .05d	15	5⅛	5⅝
27¼	19½	Prud Bds .24	3	21½	21½
7¼	2⅝	PrudFnds .10	11	3¼	3⅜
21⅝	6⅜	Pubco Pet .15	1	6⅝	6⅝
25½	10	PuntaGord 15	127	20¼	20¼
18⅝	10½	Puritan Fash	89	13¼	13¼
14⅜	8½	Putnams5 .35	8	9⅞	9⅞

R

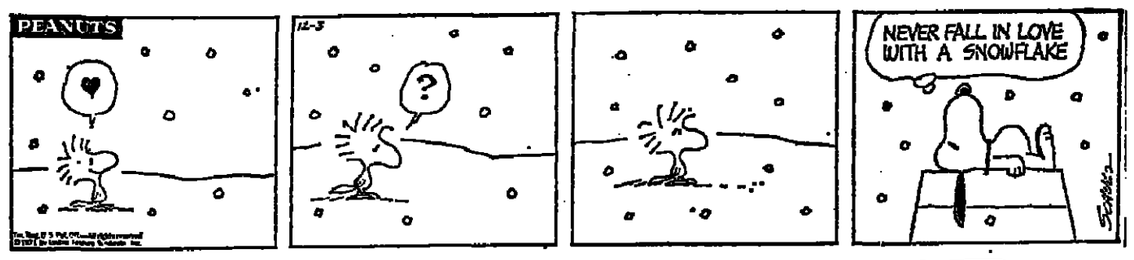
5¼	3	Ramer Ind	11	3⅜	3
20⅛	7¾	Ranchrs Ex	20	7⅞	8
16⅞	10⅜	RangerO Can	20	11⅞	12½
7¾	3¼	Rapid Am wt	275	4¼	4¼
29⅜	9	Rath Pack	126	13½	13
9⅜	5½	Ray Resrcs	7	6⅜	6⅜
14⅛	6⅜	Raym Pr .40	2	8⅜	8⅜
19⅜	7⅜	RB Indust	37	12⅞	13⅜
24⅝	19⅜	Real El 1.40a	16	20½	20½
17⅜	11⅞	RltInTr 1.60g	20	15⅜	15½
51½	21⅞	Reactn Corp	38	25	26⅛
4½	2	REDM .10d	17	2¼	2¼
3¾	2	Reeves Telec	25	2⅛	2¼
14⅜	10⅝	Rem Arm .80	5	11	11⅛
22⅜	17½	RepMtg 1.80a	59	18⅝	18½
9⅛	3⅜	RepMtgIn wt	31	4⅛	4⅛
38¼	32¾	ResrchCtl .08	53	54½	54⅝
11¼	5½	Reserve OG	60	5⅞	6
10	6	Resistoflex	2	7⅛	7⅛
9½	3½	ResortsIntl A	78	4⅝	4⅝
10¾	4¼	ResortsIntl B	3	5⅞	6
8¼	4½	Restau Assoc	27	5⅜	5½
26⅜	13⅞	Rex Noreco	40	14¼	14¾
17⅜	9¼	RH Alod Svcs	4	14	14
20¼	7⅜	Ribiet Prods	12	17	17
12½	5⅝	Richford Ind	17	7⅞	7⅞
26⅜	13½	Richton Int	12	15⅜	15⅝
18⅜	6¼	RicoArg Mng	6	7	7
10⅛	3⅜	Riker Maxs	35	4½	4½
3½	1¾	Riker pf.20	2	1⅞	2
33⅝	15⅝	Riley Co	17	21½	22⅛
23¼	12½	RinAlgam .40	x13	13¾	13
6¾	4	RitterFin .20f	15	4⅞	4⅞
12⅞	6⅛	Robinlech	1	7¾	7¾
10⅜	4⅝	Roblin Ind	6	5⅛	5¼
19¾	13¼	Rockway .80	3	14⅜	14⅜
8⅛	3	Rockwd Cmp	13	3⅛	3¾
29½	13¾	Rogers Corp	11	14⅛	14⅜
26½	14½	Rollins Intl	197	19¾	21
14⅜	4¾	Ronco Teleph	15	5¾	5¾
8½	3¼	Rosenau Bro	11	4	4
36	23¾	Rown Co .20g	13	29⅞	29⅞
14⅛	8	Rowland Pd	2	8¾	8¾
18⅞	8¾	Royal Amer	3	9⅜	9⅜
6¼	3½	RoyBusn .25g	5	3¾	3¾
16⅜	11	Royl Am .60f	25	12½	12¾
13½	7½	RoyPBch Col	91	8½	8½
24⅜	13⅛	RPS Prod .20	38	16½	16½
6⅜	2½	RSC Indust	25	2⅜	2⅜
21½	9½	Rupp Indust	20	9½	9½
7¼	2½	Rusco Ind	37	3½	3½
4½	2¼	Russeks Inc	6	2⅜	2⅜
7¼	4½	Russell Alum	6	5⅞	5⅞
13½	7	RussiMil .40g	3	10⅛	10⅝

23	18½	RustCraft .20	2	22¾	20⅞
85⅞	66½	Ryan Homes	25	74⅞	76
41⅞	25⅝	Ryder Sys wt	51	38	39

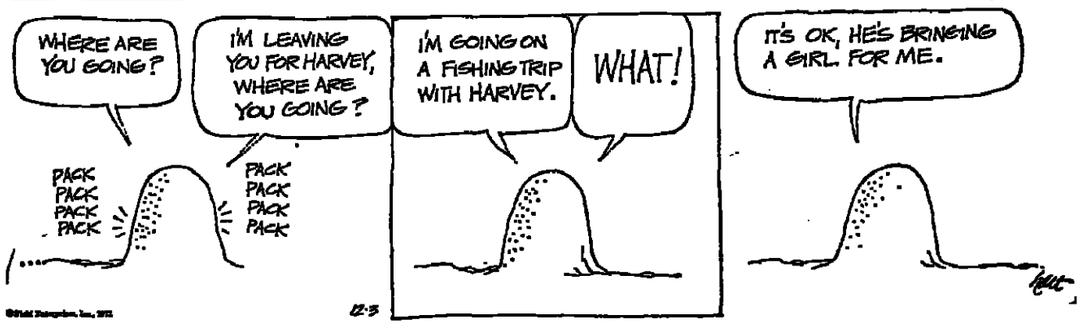
S

23⅞	20	StJohnTrkg n	13	23¼	23¼
18¾	9¾	Salem Corp	22	13¼	13⅜
37	19¾	Sambos Rst	99	35¼	35⅜
8	4¾	SCarlos .82g	1	6	6
119	100	S DivG pf7.84	1	116	116
12¼	5⅝	Sanuks .12	22	6¾	7
7⅜	3¼	Sargent Ind	34	5⅜	5⅜
11⅜	4⅜	Saturn Airwy	5	6½	6½
35⅛	1d	Savin B Mch	155	15⅜	18
12⅛	5	Savoy Ind	43	7	7⅜
5⅛	2⅜	SavreF .76f	6	2⅜	2¼
12⅜	4⅝	Schenut .10p	3	5¼	5¼
8⅜	3⅛	Schiller Ind	3	4	4
12⅛	5½	Science Mat	9	6⅞	6⅞
14⅞	4¼	Scient Atlan	11	7½	7½
11¼	6⅜	Scope Indust	7	8¼	8¼
27⅜	13¾	Scottel Corp	76	13⅛	14¼
41⅜	16⅜	ScottyCH .10g	21	40¼	40¼
57⅜	11⅝	Scurry Rain	74	13½	14
15½	7⅜	Sea Containr	64	9⅝	9⅝
11¼	7⅜	SbdPlywd .10	1	8¾	8¾
12½	6¼	Seabrok .12g	28	9¼	9¼
29⅜	10½	Sears Ind .44	15	12¼	12⅜
17	7⅛	Season All	42	16¼	16⅞
23⅜	10¼	Sechrist .91g	85	17⅜	17⅜
25¼	8¾	Selas Cp .15a	44	10¼	10⅝
6¾	3	Sequoyah Ind	165	3⅝	3⅝
25½	14	Service Cp In	21	14½	14¾
15⅜	10⅝	Servsco .10g	2	11⅝	11⅝
7¼	4⅛	Servo Corp	6	4⅝	4⅝
20	7¾	SGL Ind .35f	2	9⅜	9⅜
7⅜	3⅜	Sha

PEANUTS



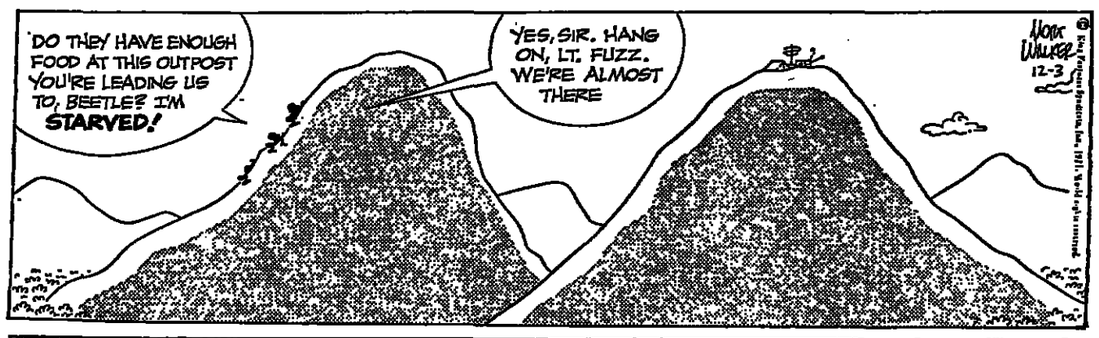
B.C.



L'IL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



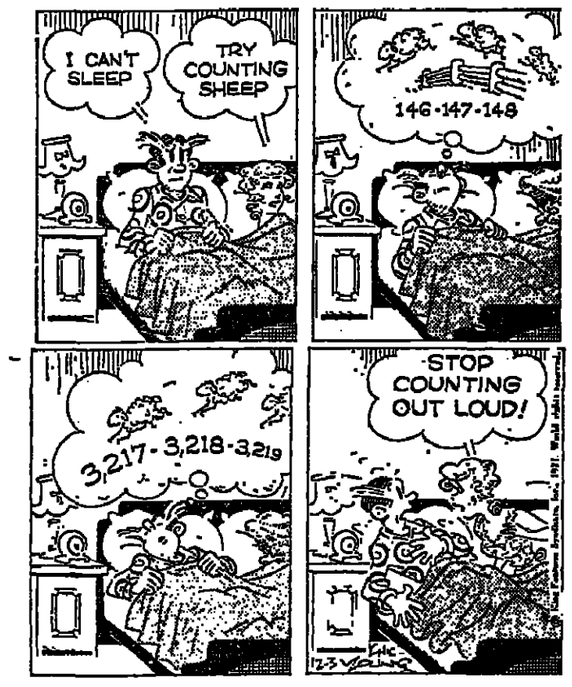
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened one diamond and West overcalled one spade. North's double was negative, suggesting length in the unbid suits. The cue-bid of two spades guaranteed game, and the partnership proceeded to explore all possibilities, arriving in six hearts by the route shown.

By leading the diamond ace, West helped South on the road to 12 tricks. He might have figured that this would not help his case—there was a good chance that the ace would capture a diamond honor if it was not led. After a trump lead, double-dummy play would have been needed to make the slam.

West shifted to a low club at the second trick, hoping to discourage South from finessing, but he made the right decision by playing low and winning with the queen. The declarer then took the king and queen of hearts, leaving one trump at large and ruffed a low club. He cashed the heart ace followed by two winning diamonds. The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ 4
◇ —
♣ AJ9

WEST
♠ QJ8
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K7

EAST
♠ 94
♡ —
◇ J10
♣ 10

SOUTH
♠ AK53
♡ —
◇ 8
♣ —

East had made a fatal error by parting with one of his apparently useless spades. When South now led his last diamond and ruffed in the dummy, West was squeezed in the black suits. If East had not kept an unnecessary diamond, West would have been able to discard a spade in safety.

West chose to discard a spade and the slam was made. The declarer did not even need the club ace, since all his spades had become winners.

NORTH
♠ 10
♡ KQ43
◇ 964
♣ AJ952

WEST
♠ QJ876
♡ 852
◇ A
♣ K743

EAST (D)
♠ 942
♡ 109
◇ J10532
♣ 1086

SOUTH
♠ AK53
♡ AJ76
◇ KQ87
♣ Q

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1 ◇	1 ♠	Dbl.
Pass	2 ♠	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	4 ♡
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	5 ♣
Pass	5 ◇	Pass	6 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	S	S	T	■	A	P	S	E	■	S	T	R	A	P
R	I	T	E	■	L	O	O	M	■	G	R	I	M	E
A	S	U	M	M	E	R	F	E	S	T	I	V	A	L
■	I	M	P	O	R	T	A	N	T	■	P	E	T	E
■	■	B	L	A	T	■	■	D	R	S	■	T	I	E
T	O	I	E	T	■	M	U	S	E	U	M	■	■	■
O	W	I	■	■	A	U	K	■	E	R	E	C	T	S
M	A	N	H	A	T	T	A	N	T	O	W	E	R	S
A	R	G	Y	L	L	■	S	O	S	■	■	N	E	T
■	■	■	P	E	A	K	E	D	■	P	O	T	T	S
C	R	U	■	E	R	E	■	■	T	U	N	E	■	■
R	O	N	A	■	G	R	A	S	S	L	A	N	D	■
U	P	I	N	C	E	N	T	R	A	L	P	A	R	K
S	E	T	T	O	■	E	L	A	N	■	A	R	N	A
T	R	E	E	D	■	L	I	S	A	■	R	Y	O	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®

— that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIDDE

WROCE

KORREB

RAZDAH



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO BISON GUTTER PLENTY

Answer: *What prisoners do when awakened*—"STIR"

BOOKS

THE ELEPHANT MAN

A Study in Human Dignity

By Ashley Montagu, Illustrated, Outerbridge and Dienstfrey. 140 pp., $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHAT does it feel like to be born a monstrosity? These days, when everyone complains about being born black or Jewish or a female eunuch, it might be instructive to consider the life of John Merrick (1863-1890) whose appearance was so ghastly that even the police of Victorian England, who were inured to cruel sights, found him too shocking for public exhibition in a sideshow. Like an animal in a cage, Merrick was dragged for six years from place to place, one step ahead of the authorities. When he could no longer be shown anywhere in Britain, his "manager" took him to the Continent and, after finding him banned in Brussels, robbed his small savings and gave him a ticket to London.

No one would give him lodging—a ship's captain had even forbidden him passage—and finding employment was out of the question. On arriving at Liverpool Station, exhausted and starving, Merrick simply crumbled into the darkest corner, like a shabby bundle dropped on the floor.

The police were at a loss until they found a card in his pocket, bearing the name and address of Frederick Treves, a surgeon at London hospital. Treves had seen Merrick in a sideshow two years earlier and had arranged to examine him at the medical college, for which purpose he gave him his card. Now this card was Merrick's salvation: Treves came and carried him to the hospital in a cab. Since it was against the regulations for him to remain there, Treves appealed to Carr Gomm, chairman of the hospital committee, and the result was a letter to The Times detailing Merrick's circumstances and asking for help.

Within a week, enough money had been donated to keep Merrick private and secure for the rest of his short life. Treves, a remarkable man who published a number of elegantly written books, both medical and pastoral-historical, and who was later surgeon to Queen Victoria and Alexandra as well as King George V, took a strong interest in Merrick.

Even the most compassionate description of Merrick sounds like a sadistic indulgence. His face and head were distorted by enormous outcroppings of bone that pulled his mouth out of shape and almost occluded one eye. His right arm was like a child's first putty modeling of a limb, or worse. The back of his head and various parts of his body were covered with large, cauliflower-like sacs, which gave off a nearly unbearable odor. Only two parts of his body remained undisfigured: his left arm and his genitalia. His facial deformity made his speech unintelligible to anyone hearing it for the first time. He was not a victim of elephantiasis, nor did his appearance justify the "Elephant Man" label. At the time he found a home in the hospital, he was about 24 years old.

Treves found the time and patience to master Merrick's speech and learned something of his life. At a very young age, somewhere between 3 and 5, he had been abandoned by his mother to the workhouse, which was then a notorious place. His father, who was an engine driver, decamped almost at once; a paternal uncle, who was a hairdresser, appeared upon the occasion of Merrick's death.

Merrick's main anxiety was that he would once again have to move. He begged to be sent to a blind asylum, where no one could see him, or to a lonely lighthouse at some land's end. An ardent reader of romances, he treasured a desire to go to the theater, and the admirable Treves arranged it. Merrick arrived in a carriage with drawn blinds and was allowed to use the royal entrance, which had a private stair. Three or four of the hospital sisters filled the front row to screen him and "dress" the box.

When Merrick expressed a longing to see the country, a lady offered a cottage on her estate and a railroad car was shunted to a special siding to allow him to board it unobserved. Treves, who had a remarkable intuition about Merrick, felt that the company of attractive women would be tonic to him. As a result, the "Elephant Man" was visited not only by Queen Alexandra—then Princess of Wales—but by almost every lady of note in the social world. Each smiled and shook his hand—though the first time he sank to the floor in tears.

As a sign of his gratitude, Merrick made, with his one manageable hand, beautiful cardboard models, including one of the Church of St. Philip, which he could see from his window.

Through no fault of his own, Treves succeeded all too well in making a normal man out of Merrick. Because his head continued to grow more bone tissue, it became ever harder for him to bear it up. He was forced to sleep sitting up in bed, his back supported by pillows, his knees drawn up, arms clasped around them and his head supported on the bony points. But he wanted to sleep lying down, "like other people," so one night he laid his head on a pillow and the weight of it dislocated his neck and asphyxiated him.

Montagu does little to improve on Treves's account of Merrick, padding the book out with repetitious appendices and inconclusive speculations on the nature of his disorder. But it is very much to his credit that he has revived the case. It takes someone like "The Elephant Man" to remind us that we do, after all, have some blessings to count. That, by some standards, each of us is a natural wonder, no less.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

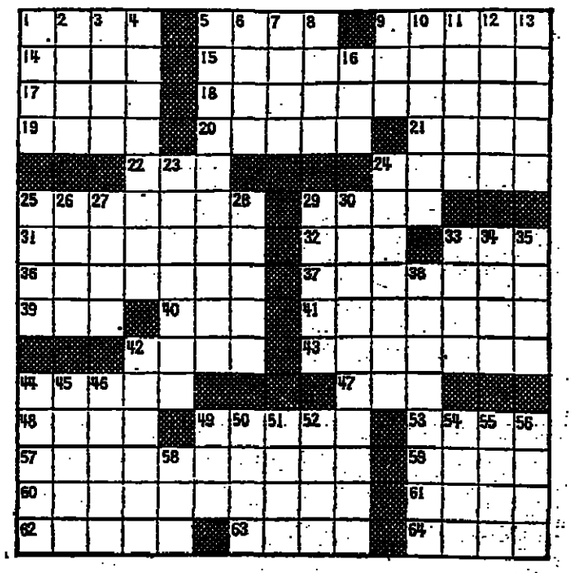
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sly look
5 In a quandary
9 Hoisting crane
14 TV's Johnson
15 Meet half-way
17 Galvanize
18 Vanishing duties in a profession
19 Time period
20 Beginning
21 English court district
22 One: Ger.
24 Surrounds
25 Runs aground
29 Money in Milan
31 Mine yield
32 United
33 Refreshment
36 Kind of ulcer
37 Superimpose
39 American humorist
40 Mel
41 Localize
42 Streets of Paris
43 Women advisers
44 Generate
47 —— pro nobis
48 Acidity
49 Miss by——
53 Bind with a rope
57 American port
59 Against
60 Shopping place
61 White hair, to poets
62 Grofé
63 Common Latin verb
64 Measuring device

DOWN

1 Indolent
2 Canal
3 Heating vessel
4 Cowardly
5 Stony meteorite
6 "... are —— forgotten"
7 Ratite birds
8 Building projection
9 Medico
10 Charlotte——
11 More obnoxious
12 Set apart
13 Exams
16 Not working: Abbr.
23 Certain words of choice
24 Host
25 Endorse
26 Waiter's need
27 American Beauty
28 Factions
29 Like some screws
30 Give life to
33 Kirghiz mountain range
34 Facts
35 Ogles
38 Farmer
42 Study again
44 Canadian resort
45 French schoolhouse
46 Pyle of TV
49 According to
50 Tortoise's adversary
51 Invites
52 Presidential namesakes
54 Karenina
55 Telegram word
56 "Battle Hymn" writer
58 French soul



هكذا من الأصل

OOKS

THE ELEPHA
A Study in H

Reviewed

IAT

2 Trades Involve 9 Players

gers Get Frank Robinson Deal Allen to White Sox

L., Dec. 2 (UPI). es Dodgers today outfielder Richie icago White Sox and also obtain- Robinson from rioles in a six-

r Allen, who hit ne runs in 1971, equired pitcher d infielder Steve

binson, who hit rs this year, the lefthanded pitcher Pete Richert in exchange for four players—pitchers Doyle Alexander and Bob O'Brien, catcher Sergio Robles and first baseman-outfielder Royal Stillman.

Robinson, a mainstay for the Orioles since 1966, is the only player ever to be named Most Valuable Player in both major leagues—with the Cincinnati Reds in 1961 and with Baltimore in 1966.

The 35-year-old first baseman-outfielder has a life-time batting average of over .300 and was a member of the National League All-Star team six times and the American League All-Stars five times.

Allen, 29, broke into the majors with the Phillies in 1963, went to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1970 and to the Dodgers in the winter of 1970. He has a life-time batting average just below .300 and has hit 234 home runs in eight seasons in the major leagues. He is a four-time member of the National League All-Star team.

The Robinson deal was the first one made by Frank Cashen, executive vice-president of the Orioles, since taking over the general managership from Harry Dalton, who moved to the California Angels.

"The only thing I feel badly about is that I haven't been able to notify Frank Robinson about the deal," Cashen said. "I tried. Several times. But he's in a Players' Association meeting in Acapulco."

Cashen explained the Orioles made the deal because "we were beginning to show a little age and three of our starters are getting up in their 30s. Besides, we are bringing up outfielders Don Baylor and Terry Crowley. They're good ball players. They are capable of playing in the majors and we cannot keep them down forever."

Earl Weaver, the Oriole manager, said the 21-year-old Alexander and 22-year-old O'Brien will be given opportunities to work their way into the starting rotation gradually.

Robles, 25, and Stillman, 21, probably will be ticketed for Baltimore's Rochester affiliate in the International League.

all Told to Return ashington by '73

By Joseph Durso

L, Dec. 2 (NYT). of Congress lec- of the 24 major- an hour yester- I that baseball club to Wash-

he commissioner d that the own- e message" and name a "blue- negotiate the holces seem to could expand ve some troubl- Washington, from d, Oakland or

exchange took d day of base- siness meetings sion once own- Wrigley, the who runs the he members of resentatives flew the Capital heir pitch yes- then flew back

ed with a peti- 238 of the 435 House and with Emanuel Celler, n of the House tee, which said: r before, there nition that the he name of the ccessfully main- exemption from ws, occasionally ittle concern for elfare.

it of the base- m the nation's ed that of the rom New York have prospered aptomatic of a tern."

e members made m, they were r Walter Wash- officials of the bia. They said hocked" by the the Washington to Dallas-Fort ey will operate Texas Rangers. ying over spilled B. F. Sisk, D., of the delega-

kening as any idea to y baseball. To capital must d we have been e fact that we

must take a more active part to get it. We want a team by next year if possible and we must have one by 1973."

If no team is restored to Washington by 1973, Rep. Sisk said, "We'll cross that bridge when we come to it."

"Running through it all," said Michael Burke, chairman of the New York Yankees, "was a threat. They made known their political clout. They were flexing their muscles in a genteel way. I don't think the owners were shocked. Maybe one of baseball's problems is communication of our own problems. They had thought Bob Short was bluffing about moving the Senators. I think it would be advantageous for us to have a team there because of the political climate."

World Cup Opens

Alpine Skiing Reaches Beginning of the Trail

By Bernard Kirsch

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 2 (IHT).—The World Cup Alpine skiing season starts tomorrow but will be interrupted in two months and that is what the skiers are looking forward to.

During that intermission in the World Cup, the major league of the sport, the Olympics will be held. Although there has been talk of mass disqualifications from the Winter Games, the skiers believe that they will all be in Sapporo, Japan, in February. And that is what the 1971-72 season is all about.

Tomorrow afternoon on a downhill course in this expensive, chic resort, Anne-Marie Proell will start her defense of the women's World Cup title. On Sunday afternoon, the men will start schussing after champion Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, also in a downhill event.

Slow Starter

As happened last season, Miss Proell may begin slowly. The 18-year-old Austrian is coming back from a 14-day layoff caused by an accident in practice. She has recuperated from a concussion, but her back still Lurts and she has a cold. But those aches and pains will be gone long before she journeys to Sapporo with the powerful Austrian team.

For the opening month of last season, Miss Proell was an also-ran to the powerful and quick-starting French women. When the season ended, she had accumulated 210 of a possible 225 World Cup points to easily finish ahead of Michele Jacot and Isabelle Mir, both of France.

They remain her competition this year, along with other French skiers Françoise Macchi, Britt Lafforgue, Jacqueline Rouvier and 16-year-old Danièle de Bernard. Also trying to stay close to Miss Proell will be her teammates Wiltrud Drexel, who finished fourth last year, and Gertrud Gabl, the cup winner in 1969. The U.S. challenge will come from the Cochran clan—sisters Marilyn and Barbara. Betsy Clifford of Canada is one of the world's finest slalom specialists but she developed a fear of the downhill last year. Miss Proell can win in all the events—the slalom, giant slalom and downhill. This year, the World Cup has divided equally its 21 races among these three specialties.

More Points

Miss Proell should score more than 210 points this year but that is because of a rule change. In previous years, only the three best finishes in each of the three specialties counted. Since 25 points went for a victory, the maximum for each specialty was 75 points—with a 225 total the maximum. This year, the best five results will count and a 375 total is the limit.

Thoeni's start won't be quick, either. He has never been enamoured of the downhill trip. Still, he has improved in that event.

"I'm lucky," he says and insists he still doesn't work hard in downhill practice. Last year, he finished in the top 10 in the downhill once, picking up points for a third place. He won the cup by 20 points over France's Henri Duvillard and by 30 over another Frenchman, Patrick Russel.

Thoeni is a slalom specialist and he had enough confidence in his skill to predict before last season "that I am going to win the cup." This year, he says, "We must wait and see." His competition will come from the French and a strong Swiss team, which includes Bernhard Russi and Jean-Daniel Daetwyler. Tyler Palmer, a slalom man, will score most of the U.S. points.

Same Rivals

Thoeni says his rivals will again be Duvillard and Russel, and he says Austria's Karl Schranz, the "old man of skiing" and two-time winner of the cup, has a chance. He also added, "But Schranz is too old for the slalom."

Some say Schranz should have retired several seasons ago. International Olympic Committee president Avery Brundage says he should have been thrown out of skiing years ago because he makes too good a living out of it.

But Schranz is still on the circuit. "Oh, the World Cup is still important," Schranz said. "But I have won that already."

There have been rumors for about three years that Schranz would be made the scapegoat for the ideals of the Olympics. Schranz says the thought of disqualification doesn't bother him. "I would have gone crazy if it did" he said.

Instead of letting it annoy him, Schranz and the rest of the world-class skiers started preparing for the 1971-72 season as soon as the 1970-71 season was over.

That meant following the snow, and August excursions to Portillo, Chile, and Australia.

And all those trails headed toward tommorow's opening of the World Cup and the World Cup trail leads to Sapporo.

WORLD CUP WINNERS

Men

1967—Jean Claude Killy, France.
1968—Jean Claude Killy, France.
1969—Karl Schranz, Austria.
1970—Karl Schranz, Austria.
1971—Gustavo Thoeni, Italy.

Women

1967—Nancy Greene, Canada.
1968—Nancy Greene, Canada.
1969—Gertrud Gabl, Austria.
1970—Michela Jacot, France.
1971—Anne-Marie Proell, Austria.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

Carolina 118 (Miller 34, McDaniels 24); Pittsburgh 117 (Brisker 42, Thompson 38). Cougars won on Gene Little's field goal with nine seconds left.

Floridians 107 (Long 36, Calvin 22); Dallas 106 (S. Jones 28, R. Jones 22). Floridians won in overtime as Mack Calvin sank two free throws with 12 seconds left.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Basingstoke, England, Czechoslovakia turned back a rally by Britain to qualify for the Kings Cup semifinals. The Czechs led, 2-0, after the opening day as Jiri Hrebec beat John Paish, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4, and Vladimir Zednik beat Gerald Battrick, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4. But England leveled the match at 2-2 as Paish ripped Zednik, 6-4, 6-3, and Battrick crushed Hrebec, 6-4, 6-1. The Czechs came back in the doubles, with an 11-9, 8-0, 6-4 victory, to win the match, 3-2, and enter the semifinals against Italy next week.

BASEBALL—At Havana, Cuba, Cuba trounced Italy, 16-0, in the International Amateur Baseball Federation Championships. Panama defeated Mexico, 2-1; Nicaragua downed Columbia, 2-1; and Puerto Rico beat the Dominican Republic, 3-0.

BASKETBALL—At Fribourg, Switzerland, B.U.S. of Liez, Belgium defeated Fribourg Olympique, 99-72, in the first leg of a quarterfinal European Cup match.



Associated Press.

BLOCKING THE LANE—Members of the Harlem Globetrotters picketing outside McMorran Sports Arena in Port Huron, Mich. Strike is in its third week.

Strike Strains of 'Sweet Georgia Brown'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (NYT).—With the whistling of "Sweet Georgia Brown," the Harlem Globetrotters dribble comically throughout the world. Into one arena tonight, into another the next, they're sport's missionaries of laughter.

"Sometimes a smile, sometimes a giggle, sometimes a ha-ha," says Meadowlark Lemon, "and sometimes falling out of their seats."

In all the laughter, it never occurred to anybody that the Globetrotters might be unhappy. But the laughter has stopped. The Globetrotters are on strike. Ten of them have been stranded in a motel in Port Huron, Mich., where they picketed the arena over two weeks ago. In Chicago, the players' attorney and the president of Globetrotter Communications, Inc., trade demands and denials. The thought of the Globetrotters on strike is as incongruous as Snoopy stalking out of the "Peanuts" comic strip shouting for a larger doghouse. But it's happening.

"We just want decent salaries, a pension plan, a better insurance plan, meal money," Frank Stephens, a six-year Globetrotter, was saying over the telephone from his motel room. "We just want to be treated as men and given our human dignity."

Undignified Aroma

They also want the aroma of human dignity. In their travels, each has one warmup suit. After each appearance it's stuffed with the other warmup suits into a trunk, not to be opened until the next stop. Each has two game uniforms, which he's responsible for laundering.

"The warmup suits," Stephens said, "are always cold and wet from the night before. We don't have an equipment man, so we have to wash our uniforms in our motel sink. They get rank."

Another complaint is that the team bus, in which they tour several hours a day, is uncomfortable. But the essential issue is salary. The average Globetrotter salary is supposed to be more than $20,000, but the average is raised by Meadowlark Lemon's reported $40,000 contract. The minimum for a rookie is $7,800, compared to roughly twice that in the two pro leagues.

"What's worse," Stephens said, "is that they don't negotiate, they give you an ultimatum. Accept what they offer or go home. They don't even have the decency to give you a copy of the contract until a few months later. And when you sign it, there's no amount on it."

'Power Play'

George Gillett, the team's president, has branded the strike a "classic power play by an outsider," meaning Elliott Goodman, a Chicago attorney demanding to be recognized as the players' bargaining agent. Gillett hinted that Goodman, who represened the family of the late Abe Saperstein in the team's sale from the Globetrotter founder's estate to Gillett and Potter Palmer, was trying to sabotage the current owners.

"The day after the strike began," Gillett said, "we had a public stock offering schedule for our firm, which also includes three radio stations. I think there's more motivation here than the players' best interests."

Gillett acknowledged that his firm was enormously successful" for the first six months of 1971, but denied the $1.8-million profit before taxes that Goodman claimed. Gillett contended that the strike was illegal because "each player had a good and valid contract": that he had loaned players $200,000 interest-free in recent years; that, because of their constant six-month traveling, players had single rooms instead of doubles at an annual expense of $30,000; that players were alerted to the no-meal-money tradition prior to contract negotiations and that the players requested cash rather than pension contributions.

"And do the players realize," Gillett said, "that Goodman is listing them as a theatrical exhibition instead of a professional sports team?"

Concerned but not involved is Meadowlark Lemon, the team's leading jester. He returned to Chicago and has remained on the payroll, but he's eager to resume "making people laugh."

U.S. Girl Skiers Pursue Victory, Giggles

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 2 (IHT).—It was like watching young girls get off an exciting ride on a roller coaster.

Karen Budge, 21, pointed to the top of the hill, at an S turn, and when she got her breath back, said, "I took it too fast and waited too long to turn. By the time I was done waiting, I was off the course and in the powder snow."

She smiled as she spoke about her ride and was happy because today wasn't tomorrow. Today was the final practice for tomorrow's downhill, the opening event of the World Cup.

Cindy Nelson, 16, didn't make all the turns and came across the finish line with her face splattered with snow. It was fun.

The 1971-72 season could be a happy year for the U.S. women's ski team, which is led by coach Hank Tauber.

"But we're still playing the catch-up game," said Tauber. "It takes time." Playing catch-up has meant that the U.S. women have done more practicing than ever before. There have been only two months off since last season's last World Cup race on March 14.

There are eight girls here for the downhill, an event which Miss Budge describes as "our not-so-good event."

There are facts to back her up. Last year, the best U.S. women's finish in a downhill was sixth place by Miss Budge and Susan Corrock.

Besides Miss Budge and Miss Nelson, the U.S. team consists of three Cochran sisters—Marilyn, 21, Barbara, 20, and Lindy, 18, Miss Corrock, 20, Sandra Poulsen, 18, and 16-year-old Sue Patterson round out the squad. Marilyn and Barbara should score the most points.

This is the first year on the international circuit for Miss Patterson and Miss Nelson.

Tauber says they all love the excitement of the downhill. They could do exciting things before the season is over. And have lots of giggles doing it.

Gomez-Legra Bout Reset

CARACAS, Venezuela, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Association featherweight title fight between champion Antonio Gomez of Venezuela and Spain's Jose Legra has been postponed until mid-January because Legra has influenza, promoter Ramiro Machado said yesterday.

Football Line

COLLEGES

Favorite	Pts.	Underdog
Penn State	12	Tennesse*
Oklahoma	30	Oklahoma State*
*San Diego	14	North Texas State
Nebraska	34	Hawaii*
*Miami (Fla.)	3	Syracuse

PROS

Saturday

*Dallas	7	N.Y. Jets

Sunday

Oakland	3	Atlanta*
*Denver	3	Chicago
Miami	14	New England*
*Washington	9	N.Y. Giants
Pittsburgh	4	Houston*
*Baltimore	17	Buffalo
*Cleveland	3	Cincinnati
*Los Angeles	11	New Orleans
*St. Louis	3	Green Bay
*Detroit	14	Philadelphia
Minnesota	10	San Diego*

Monday Night

*San Francisco	2	Kansas City

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New York	16	3	4	36	110	53
Montreal	14	3	6	34	8	32
Boston	15	5	2	32	87	49
Toronto	9	7	8	26	66	69
Detroit	7	12	4	18	62	85
Vancouver	7	14	4	18	60	80
Buffalo	4	15	5	13	67	99

WEST DIVISION

Minnesota	17	4	3	37	73	38
Chicago	15	6	3	34	76	44
Pittsburgh	9	14	2	20	65	73
California	8	15	3	19	82	113
Philadelphia	7	11	4	18	49	68
St. Louis	7	13	4	18	58	82
Los Angeles	5	18	1	11	52	99

Wednesday's Results

Minnesota 4 (Goldsworthy 3, Nanne), California 1 (Garrett). Bill Goldsworthy gets second, hat trick of season.

Toronto 4 (Trottier, Dupare, Harrison, Ullman), St. Louis 2 (Bordeleau, Unger).

New York 7 (Gilbert 2, Tkaczuk, Carr, Irvine, Ratelle, Hadfield); Buffalo 2 (Perreault, Martin). Jean Ratelle also got two assists to move into third in Ranger all-time scoring.

Pittsburgh 4 (Schock, Leiter 3); Detroit 3 (Berens, Dionne). Penguins snapped six-game losing streak.

Montreal 5 (Larose, Lemaire 2, Lafleur, Roberto); Los Angeles 3 (Lonsberry, Widing, Hyatt).

Marquette Triumphs

No. 3 USC Upset By Arizona State

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 (AP).—"I'm not concerned whether we look good or bad," declared Maryland basketball coach Lefty Driesell, "only whether we win or lose."

Driesell's Terrapins, ranked sixth in the Associated Press preseason poll, looked something less than good against Brown last night, but managed to defeat the Bruins, 100-83, in one of the key games on the opening night of the college basketball season.

In the night's major upset, third-ranked Southern California, which lost only two games—both to UCLA—last year, fell before unranked Arizona State, 95-78, at Tempe, Ariz.

In other games involving the top 10, No. 4 Marquette overpowered St. John's, Minn., 89-50; No. 5 Ohio State got by Georgia Tech at Atlanta, 63-55; No. 7 Houston defeated Stanford, 87-67; Florida, playing at home, upended No. 9 Louisville, 70-69, and No. 10 Kentucky turned back Northwestern, 94-85.

No. 1 UCLA, No. 2 North Carolina and No. 8 Long Beach State did not play.

"The young players were probably a little bit tight," conceded Driesell, speaking about his sophomore-studded line-up. Heralded 6-foot-11 Tom McMillen scored 16 points and grabbed 10 rebounds, but was not overjoyed by his performance.

Brown's 6-7 Arnie Berman gave McMillen and the rest of the Terps trouble, pouring in 36 points and keeping Brown close until late in the second half. Junior Howard White scored 26 for Maryland.

Southern California, considered a threat to dethrone UCLA as Pacific-8—and NCAA—champions, ran into a sizzling shooting performance by the Sun Devils. Arizona State hit 50 percent of its field goal attempts, with Rhea Taylor scoring 22 and Bill Kennedy adding 21. Paul Stoval chipped in with 17 points and 13 rebounds. USC hit on only 33 percent of its shots.

Marquette proved too much for little St. John's, Minn. Jim Chones, the Warriors' pivotman, scored 24 points, grabbed 17 rebounds and blocked six shots.

Luke Witte, Ohio State's 7-footer, scored 20 points and grabbed 13 rebounds to spark the Buckeyes. Guard Dan Gerhard added 16 points.

Florida's Jerry Hoover sank two free throws with 13 seconds left to give the Gators their upset.

Tony Miller of Florida was high scorer with 29.

In other games involving teams among the top 20, No. 11 Jacksonville overwhelmed Biscayne, 110-75, as 7-foot center David Brent scored 23 points and grabbed 22 rebounds and guard Harold Fox sank 12 of 13 field goal attempts for 24 points; No. 12 South Carolina's five starters each scored in double figures to lead the Gamecocks past Auburn, 84-63; and Wayne Garbiec scored 26 and Henry Wilmore added 21 as No. 13 Michigan topped Notre Dame, 101-83, spoiling Digger Phelps's debut as coach.

Dutch Edge Scots In Soccer by 2-1

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Netherlands defeated Scotland, 2-1, in an exhibition soccer game at Olympic Stadium last night.

Barrie Hulshoff scored the deciding goal in the 86th minute. The other Dutch goal was scored by striker Johannes Cruyff after five minutes of play. George Graham headed in Scotland's score in the 58th minute after a free kick by Archie Gemell.

College Basketball

EAST

Penn 97, King's (Pa.) 67.
Lehigh 69, LaSalle 64.
Princeton 99, Rutgers 68.
Mass. 101, St. Anselm's 53.
Fairleigh Dickinson 71, King's Pt. 49.
Long Island 94, Bentley 62.
Pitts. 80, Gettysburg 67.
Dartmouth 107, Conn. 89.
CCNY 50, Columbia 49.
St. John's (N.Y.) 69, Italy 53.
Villanova 79, Phila. Textile 58.
Penn St. 84, Bucknell 70.
Fordham 119, Yale 82.
Syracuse 104, Buffalo 84.
Holy Cross 100, Stonehill 78.
Coast Guard 83, Curry 60.
C.W. Post 88, Dowling 65.
Cornell 108, Scranton 90.
Buffalo St. 114, Toronto 67.
Rider 71, Glassboro St. 63.
Union 77, Bridgeport 75.
MIT 93, Tufts 84.
Vermont 74, Middlebury 62.
Ithaca 91, Hobart 65.

SOUTH

South Caro. 84, Auburn 63.
Kentucky 94, Northwest. 85.
Florida 70, Louisville 69.
N.C. St. 113, Al. Christian 75.
Maryland 100, Brown 83.
Jacksonville 110, Biscayne 75.
West Virginia 103, East Carolina 86.
Duke 54, Richmond 42.
Navy 96, Dickinson 54.
American U. 80, Catholic 70.
Virginia 113, Wash. & Lee 80.
Canisius 94, Wake Forest 87.
VMI 95, W. Va. Wesleyan 78.
Ohio St. 63, Georgia Tech 55.
Augusta 98, Fla. A & M 96 (ov).
Davidson 81, Australia 79.
Alabama St. 138, Payne 48.
Jacksonville St. 88, Berry 87.
Mississippi St. 71, South Ala. 66.
Grambling 101, Wiley 88.

MIDWEST

Indiana 84, Ball St. 77.
Purdue 82, Kent St. 75.
Iowa 80, Hardin-Simmons 58.
Ohio U. 76, Muskingum 66.
Miami (Ohio) 101, Marietta 68.
Drake 123, Wis. (Platte.) 71.
Wis. 107, Michigan Tech 74.
Michigan 101, Notre Dame 83.
Marquette 89, St. John's (Minn.) 50.
Minn. 68, North Dakota 49.
Detroit 73, Hillsdale 43.
Nebraska 81, Wyoming 63.
Kansas 75, Xavier 57.
Missouri 77, Mich. St. 67.
TCU 87, Okla. City 78.
Winona 93, Gust. Adolp. 61.
S. Dakota 89, St. Cloud 62.
Bemidji 97, Wis. (Superior) 80.
Minn. (Morris) 86, Mankato 64.
Roosevelt 64, Chicago 59.
Creighton 74, Wis. St. 62.
Toledo 87, E. Mich. 82 (or.).
Dayton 87, Bowl. Green 78.

SOUTHWEST

Mississippi 79, Texas 78.
Ark. 93, Georgia Southern 91.
New Mexico 83, Whittier 76.
Texas Tech 95, Western Ky. 87.
Tex. (Arl.) 99, Wayland Bapt. 58.

FAR WEST

Air Force 104, Reg's 84.
San Diego St. 79, Colorado 68.
Colorado St. 86, Denver 81.
Houston 87, Stanford 67.
Washington 76, Portland 73.
Ariz. St. 95, Southern Cal. 78.
Santa Clara 86, UC (Davis) 53.
Idaho 76, Whitworth 75.
Mont. St. 76, Puget Sound 71.

TOURNAMENTS

Potsdam St. (1st Round)

Cortland St. 84, St. Lawrence 72.
Potsdam St. 96, Clarkson 78.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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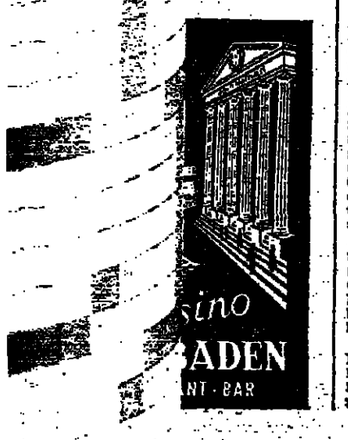
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Observer

Presidenterprise

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—*Not since the* Labor government of Britain nationalized that country's mines, railroads and steel industry has there been such an ambitious attempt to remake a democratic society as we now see embodied in the Democrats' bill to let the American public pay for presidential campaigns.

What the Democrats are proposing is nothing less than a scheme to nationalize the presidency.



Baker

If the public is to pay the President's campaign bills, Presidents are going to cease feeling beholden to big labor unions, big corporations and big spenders, who now pay for presidential campaigns in return for the satisfaction—patriotic, psychological and financial—of having Presidents feel beholden to them.

The great philosophical question here is plain: Shall we abolish private ownership and experiment with a nationalized presidency? Or shall we, like good conservatives, stay with a system that, though it may have failings, has seen us safely—more or less—through nearly 200 years?

* * *

President Nixon, the staunchest of free-enterprise champions, has said that he will veto the Democrats' bill. Republicans generally will support his attempt to keep the presidency in the private *sector*.

Republican opposition to nationalizing the presidency, while comforting to traditionalists, seems merely expedient when we reflect that the Republicans not only have millions in the bank for the campaign ahead, but also know that the Democrats are three years in arrears on their telephone bill.

The Democrats' attempt to nationalize the presidency, on the other hand, seems to owe less to philosophical conviction than to the desperation of their need to lay hands on large sums of cash quickly.

For these reasons, the issue will probably be decided on a party-line vote. This is too bad, for there are grave issues here that ought to be explored.

One is whether this country can afford, in an age like this, the inefficiency of a nationalized presidency. We are all well read in the alarms about bungling and bumbling and red tape in nationalized activities. The roots of these vices have been understood for decades—lack of incentive, too much job security for the government worker, sluggish management's reluctance to cleanse the payroll of loafers and incompetents.

* * *

Consider the all too common situation in which labor unions require a change of economic policy. If they have helped pay the President's way into the White House, they request the policy change of a man who has every incentive to give it to them. If he is surly or arrogant with them, he risks loss of his job in the next campaign. Thus, under the private presidency, efficiency is insured and loafers and incompetents are smartly dealt with.

Imagine, by contrast, the problems with which a nationalized presidency would confront, say, a large aircraft corporation which had been badly mismanaged and needed a federal handout to avoid bankruptcy. There would be end*less forms to fill out.*

This would be a natural development, since the present Democratic bill does not provide public financing for congressional campaigns. Congress will continue to be owned by individuals and institutions. The inevitable split between a publicly owned presidency and a privately owned Congress would create dreadful strains making it extremely difficult for government ever to do anything.

We might expect that finally Congress too would be nationalized, thus launching the United States into an uncertain and perilous experiment with totally nationalized government. Fortunately, however, Congress cannot be nationalized without its own consent, and while its members may be willing to sell the presidency to the public, they are unlikely ever to place themselves in such hands.

Legend has it that the bowl-shaped crown, along with a jeweled cross, was sent to King Stephen by Pope Sylvester II as a symbol of the religious conversion of the Hungarian people. Laden with miniature inserts depicting religious scenes, the crown became an essential part of the coronation of successive Hungarian regents.

Hidden Crown of Hungary: Sign of Rulers' Legitimacy

By Alan Shearer

WASHINGTON (UPI).—Traditions have a way of being lost, but one that remains alive involves the holy crown of St. Stephen, a symbol of governmental legitimacy in Hungary for nearly 1,000 years.

The crown, hidden in the United States for 25 years, has become the center of a controversy. Rep. William Scherle, R., Iowa, is afraid the crown will be sent back to Hungary in return for the recent release of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, who spent 15 years in refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Budapest.

Rep. Scherle contends that such a move would lend authenticity to the Communist regime in Budapest and have an immense psychological impact by giving credence to the Hungarian government.

Calling the crown the "most treasured symbol of the Hungarian people," Rep. Scherle said that he and other House members would go to great lengths to block any such action.

King Stephen

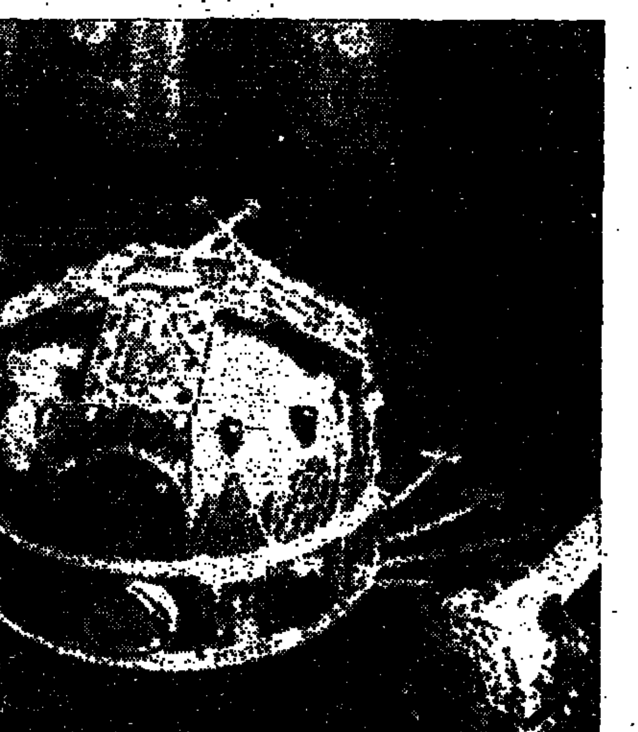
Beginning in the year 1000, under the reign of King Stephen I, when Hungary first became a kingdom sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, the crown has been worn by every duly recognized regent in Hungary.

Legend has it that the bowl-shaped crown, along with a jeweled cross, was sent to King Stephen by Pope Sylvester II as a symbol of the religious conversion of the Hungarian people. Laden with miniature inserts depicting religious scenes, the crown became an essential part of the coronation of successive Hungarian regents.

In the 16th century, the Hungarian jurist Werboczy wrote that the political being of Hungary resided in the holy crown. This concept provided that if the regent became indisposed or unfit to rule, the primate of Hungary, the archbishop of Esztergom (the first archdiocese created by King Stephen) would serve as "interim regent" until a successor could be chosen.

Potent

This made the church a potent element in Hungary's power structure, a situation without parallel in any other country, and it prevailed until World War II when the pro-Nazi Hungarian government removed Adm. Miklos Horthy, who had reigned as regent for two decades, ending Hungary's 945-year-old monarchy. The next year the Russians took over, and in 1949 a Soviet-type constitution was adopted, ending all hope of reviving the monarchy.



United Press International.

The controversial Holy Crown of St. Stephen.

The United States thereafter became involved in a succession of tense diplomatic disputes with Hungary over the crown, which members of the rightist Hungarian government took with them when they fled Hungary in face of the Red Army. They dumped it in an Austrian salt mine, where U.S. troops found it.

In 1951, during negotiations for the release of Robert A. Vogeler, an American official imprisoned by Hungary on spy charges, the Communists insisted on return of the crown, plus $70 million worth of Hungarian assets seized in this country during World War II. The United States met all of the demands except one: The crown stayed in America, hidden as it is today at an unspecified location.

Accusation

In 1956, the Communists accused the United States of transferring the crown to West Germany in preparation for a coup to install Archduke Otto on the throne of Hungary.

Finally, The New York Times reported on April 14, 1970, that the United States was willing to consider returning the crown to Hungary, a move still adamantly opposed by Catholics and Hungarian nationalists the world over.

Rep. Scherle, who is of Hungarian descent and an honorary Hungarian Freedom Fighter, maintains that giving the Communists the crown would allow them to show with "complete authenticity that they are the rightful rulers of Hungary."

The crown also is a key to why Cardinal Mindszenty chose to live so long in exile. As archbishop of Esztergom, the cardinal could have become the interim regent of Hungary if the Communists ever had lost power.

PEOPLE: *Elizabeth Taylor's $3 Million Outing*

Elizabeth Taylor reportedly wore $3-million-worth of jewelry, including a $1-million diamond given her by her husband, Richard Burton, when she attended a party given last night by the Baron and Baronness Guy de Rothschild at the Château de Ferrières outside Paris. The party honored the 100th anniversary of the birth of Marcel Proust and the guests reportedly wore Proust-inspired attire; some designs were done, according to Reuters, by the house of Dior, Yves Saint-Laurent, Valentino, and Givenchy who did a blue taffeta gown for the *Duchess of* Windsor. There were almost as many plainclothes policemen as guests as the baron took security measures for the guests. Van Cleef and Arpels footed the insurance bill for Miss Taylor's walking collection.

* * *

Mrs. Burton, earlier yesterday, made a ripple in London with the publication of "Richard Burton, an Intimate Biograhy," in which she describes him as a "very sexy man—he's got that sort of jungle essence one can sense." One anecdote in the book by John Cottrell and Fergus Cashin involves Burton and the bottle. Reports Reuters: Nobody doubts Burton's drinking prowess, least of all himself. During the filming of "The Spy Who Came in From the Cold," Burton had to knock back a tot of whisky. Since it was the last scene of the day, "I decided to use the real hard stuff," he says. "We did 47 takes. Imagine it, 47 whiskies."

* * *

*How to board a jetliner with*out a ticket was explained Wednesday by Serramone Mannel, 11, of Ingleside, Calif., who has six successful boardings as a recommendation. "See her? *She's my mother,*" *the lad said* he told a stewardess as he boarded a Los Angeles-to-Houston flight. He said he chose the woman, a total stranger, at random in the airport and "just followed her." "You ain't no son of mine," he said the woman said. "But I told the stewardess, she always says that." He arrived in Houston without being detected, but ran into trouble when he tried to reboard the same plane to New Orleans. "See him? He's my grandfather," he told the stewardess as he entered the aircraft behind an elderly man. But this time the stewardess demanded to see his ticket. "It was kind of funny and I started laughing so I said, 'Oh, my *stomach* hurts,' but she called the police and they took me away to the jail." He was in the custody of Houston juvenile authorities yesterday. The boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Manuel, has sneaked aboard jetliners taking off from Los Angeles six times in the past five months. On four occasions he was discovered and the aircraft, on the runway or in the air, turned back to release him. But on the fifth he said he made it to San Francisco, and the sixth to Houston. Asked why he stows away, he said, "Flying is fun when *you're young.*"

* * *

Actor-Singer Burl Ives, who currently portrays a lawyer in an American television series, soon may be in a real courtroom. Ives and Ives Production Ltd. were named defendants in a $15,000 lawsuit filed in Los Angeles Superior Court. The plaintiff, the Doyle, Dane, Burnbach, Inc., advertising agency, claims it inadvertently paid Ives a $15,000 fee twice on behalf of the H.J. Heinz Co. The suit charged Ives and the production company have refused to repay the second check.

* * *

"Hello? Hello? Is that the Chinese legation?"

"No," said Peter Colmore, "this is Peter Colmore."

"Why not?" said a voice distinctly Chinese and distinctly angry. "I dialed the Chinese legation. I want you now to read me the thoughts of Chairman Mao. You must do that, no?"

"No," *said Peter Colmore*, and slammed down the receiver.

"It's been happening for weeks," said Colmore, a 42-year-old sales consultant whose flat in Portland Place, in London's West End, is *just a few doors from the lega*tion. "Ever since they got new phone numbers over there, I've been getting these calls. Weird ones, crazy queries. They keep asking me dates of Chinese holidays and getting angry and abusive when I don't know. I'm getting fed up."

The General Post Office said it understood. There had been a mistake—Colmore and a nearby dentist's office had been assigned the old legation numbers while the Chinese got new ones. "This is very annoying for the people concerned and we're investigating to see how it happened," a Post Office spokesman said. "It sounds like inefficiency somewhere."

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